Associated Gas and Electric Company

Plan of Rearrangement of Debt Capitalization

50,000 Holders Have Exchanged

$130,000,000

of Debentures

NEED for the Plan has become increasingly apparent to important insurance companies, banks, trust companies, and investment dealers, many of whom previously opposed it. Now that the difficult conditions facing the public utility industry are better understood, many of these agencies have been exchanging their own debentures and urging others to do so.

Over 50,000 holders have exchanged.

$130,000,000 of debentures have been exchanged.

Over 1,000 banks, 800 investment houses have exchanged debentures for themselves or their customers.

Over 40 insurance companies have exchanged.

Exchanges under Option 1 have reached $100,000,000, and deposits under this option are not now being accepted. This option involved, at least for the time being, a reduction of 50% in income and principal on the amount of the debentures exchanged.

Option 2 Offers Improved Position

Of the two remaining options, Option 2 is by far the more popular, having been chosen by as many holders in number as Option 1. It offers Income Debentures (interest cumulative) of Associated Gas and Electric Corporation of the same principal amount as the Associated Gas and Electric Company debentures turned in for exchange, but with a reduction in interest rate ranging from ½% to 1% with no reduction in principal involved.

The second option offers greater investment protection than a debenture of the Company. The Company is dependent upon dividends on the stock of the Corporation for funds to meet the interest on the debentures of the Company. Dividends may not be paid upon the stock of the Corporation unless the interest on the Option 2 bonds is paid up to date. Hence, position is improved. The slightly lower rate of interest received under Option 2 is relatively unimportant when the improved investment position is borne in mind.

The example of the thousands of holders of Company debentures who have exchanged them for Corporation debentures should induce other debenture holders to do likewise.

Further details as to the Plan will be sent promptly to debenture holders desiring them. A letter of transmittal will be furnished on request, although it is not necessary.

Debentures should be sent to Transfer and Coupon Paying Agency, 61 Broadway, or The Public National Bank and Trust Company of New York, 76 William Street, New York City, depositaries.

Associated Gas and Electric Securities Company

Incorporated

61 BROADWAY NEW YORK

The Literary Digest

for February 10, 1934

VOLUME 117 NUMBER 6

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NEW YORK The Literary Digest February 10, 1934

Russia's Second Five-Year Plan

Despite Failures to Reach Many Production Goals, the Sweep of the New Blue-Print Stirs the Imagination

By Eugene Lyons
For Several Years United Press Correspondent in Moscow

ABOUT a year ago Joseph Stalin and other Soviet leaders announced the completion of the initial Five-Year Plan by 93.7 per cent. and gave a broad generalized outline of its successor. The outline has just been filled in, with the publication of a detailed second Five-Year Plan.

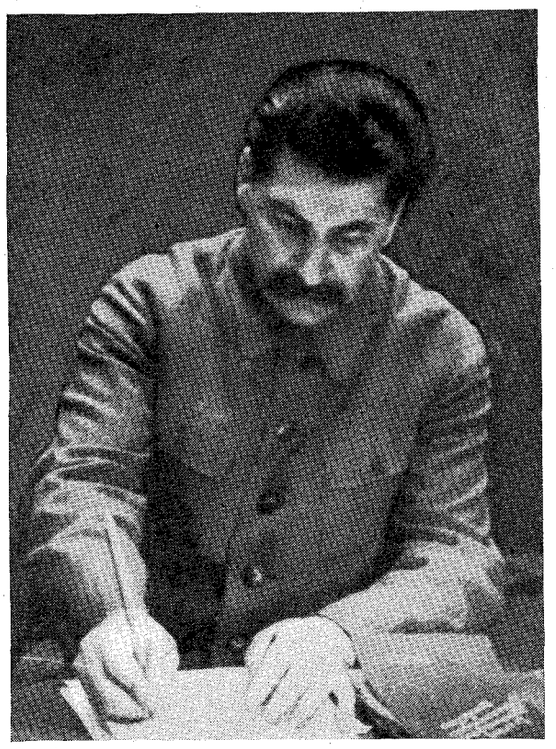
There is ample internal evidence that a large portion of the energies of the new plan will be devoted to making up the margins of non-fulfilment of its predecessor, and that those margins are wider than the official claim of 93.7 per cent. would imply. For obvious practical and political reasons the document takes as starting-point for its calculations the actual accomplishments rather than the objectives of the first plan.

There is also confusion at some points, perhaps not wholly ingenuous, through the use of the ruble as a measure of quantity. The ruble, it happens, is much too elastic and ruble prices, whether of 1927 or 1933, are too arbitrarily fixed to serve as a dependable standard. The new plan, in the ultimate analysis, is not merely an economic chart but a crucial political document. It naturally contains those contradictions and evasions dictated by political necessity.

A Breath-taking Plan

Despite such weaknesses, the new plan has a magnificent, breath-taking sweep that must touch the imagination of humanity. The mere spectacle of a detailed blue-print of economic advance for a seventh part of the world's habitable surface is imposing enough, especially when it comes at a moment of international economic crises and blind groping. To anyone intimately aware of the tragic sacrifices exacted by the first plan and the incalculable burdens and conflicts implicit in the second, the single-mindedness and sheer audacity of those who framed the new document is staggering. However future generations may regard the Soviet enterprise, they will never cease to marvel at it as a supreme expression of unbending human will.

For the Soviet citizenry the detailed plan comes as an anticlimax. A fifth of its course has already been run, the plan having been under way formally since January 1, 1933. In its first year it encountered such serious obstacles and fell so far short of expectations that optimism has little to feed on. The heavy toll of life taken in the first part of last year by food shortage and the stubborn backwardness of critical industries such as coal, ferrous metals and transportation unquestionably affected the final formulation of the plan.



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Joseph Stalin
Chief Architect of the New Five-Year Plan

Where Stalin last year talked of 100 billion kilowatt-hours of electric energy by 1937, the plan schedules only 38 billion. Where he foresaw 250 million tons of coal, the plan sets 152 millions as its goal. His 22 million tons of iron have been scaled down to 18 million and his 30,000 kilometers of new railroad tracks to 10,600 kilometers.

Yet the plan in its present form is grandiose enough. Total production, as compared with 1932, must be increased 2.4 times and light industry, supplying the everyday needs of individual consumers, must be trebled. Farming must be entirely collectivized and the value of its output doubled. The living standards for the whole population must be raised two or three times over the pitiably low 1932 levels. Even if the Soviet only approximates these forecasts, it will place itself in the forefront among economically powerful nations.

The first and second Five-Year Plans, of course, can not be artificially sundered. The dividing line is imaginary. They are an integral dynamic process which should be viewed as a whole. The real achievements of the economic program of which they are sectors can be estimated only by viewing them together. Observed in this wise, the magnitude of the second Five-Year Plan shrinks considerably. For essential items in it—significant not only in themselves but because they constitute the basis for the rest of the industrial structure—the picture can be readily composed:

Estimates Lowered

Coal, iron and steel production must necessarily be considered first. The year preceding the launching of the initial plan gave the country 35.5 million tons of coal. It was at first proposed to raise this to 75 million by the end of the plan, but in the flush of early optimism the projected total was stepped up to 140 million. Actually 1932, the final year of the first plan, gave only 64.4 million tons. Coal production for 1937, the final year of the second plan, has been set at 152 million tons.

Pig-iron output for the end of the first plan was to be 10 million tons as against 3.3 million when it started. This was rashly raised to 17 million under the impetus of initial victories. In fact, the 1932 production was only 6.2 million tons and the goal for 1937 is 18 million, or only a million tons above the figure once set for 1932.

Steel figures run fairly parallel to those for iron, but on an even less satisfactory level. Starting with an annual production of 4.2 million tons in 1927, the steel industry, despite colossal investments, reached only 5.9 million tons in 1932, instead of 10.4 million called for in the original plan; in other words, it attained about one-third of the increase expected. For the end of the second plan the total has been fixed at 19 million tons.

Coal still remains the principal energy

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base in the Soviet Union. Production of electrical energy, notwithstanding extravagant claims made for it and deservedly wide publicity for individual projects like Dnieprostroy, fell far short of the plan. The 5 billion kilowatt-hours produced in 1927 were to be raised to 22 billion in the first plan. Actually only 13 billion were produced in 1932 and 38 billion are planned for the end of 1937.

Oil and oil gas did match up to expectations with some margin to spare. Starting with 11.7 million tons, the first plan reached 23.3 million tons or 600,000 more than originally planned. (An overenthusiastic step-up of the plan to 40 million tons was quickly forgotten under the stress of reality.)

Human Equation Retarding

The automotive industries, for all their genuine successes, provide a particularly significant indication of the gap between plans and accomplishments. Being based on highly complex, mass-production methods, requiring exceptional coordination and efficiency, these industries found the human equation especially important and especially retarding.

"There is no doubt," Gregory Grinko, now Commissar of Finance and then vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission, wrote soon after the plan was launched, "that 400,000 automobiles will have appeared on the highways of the Soviet Union by the end of the five-year period."

There were only 75,000 on those highways when the five-year period was over. There will be only 580,000 when the next five-year period ends if plans are entirely successful. Instead of 160,000 automobiles of all types foreseen by the first plan for its last year—or even 200,000 in another rash revision—the actual production in 1932 was 24,000. And the plan for 1937 is only 200,000. If everything goes well, there will still be fewer automobiles in the whole Soviet Union than there are to-day in any of the half dozen largest cities in the United States.

The program for output of tractors, originally set at 113,000 in the final year of the first plan was later revised upward to 173,000. Approximately the same figure, namely 167,000, has now been set for the end of the second plan. Actual production in 1932 was 49,700.

The interval between plan and reality is equally striking for new railroad trackage. In 1918 the country possessed 58,500 kilometers of railroads. A decade later, at the start of the Five-Year Plan, it had 77,000, a growth of 18,500. Undoubtedly most of this accretion should be credited to the years immediately preceding the plan, the earlier years having been devoted to war rather than building. In any case, at least half the total, or 9,250, belongs to the five-year period preceding the plan. The plan itself projected 17,000 kilometers of new trackage, of which only 6,400 were realized. In other words, there was a sharp retrogression as compared to the pre-plan years —which helps explain the fearful handicap of inadequate transport under which the country still labors.

The fact that the plan for freight transportation was overfulfilled in the first plan merely indicates that the whole problem was underestimated by the planners. Transportation is admittedly one of the weakest points in the Soviet economic line-up.

The relatively more modest and chastened spirit of the new plan evident in the figures cited reflects a realistic appreciation of the difficulties involved. That appreciation was hammered home with cruelly costly blows. The exaggerated self-confidence of 1929, which led Soviet leaders into blind alleys of excessive undertakings, has ebbed. In its place is a sense of assurance based on the experiences of the first plan and on the strong industrial foundation already under their feet.

A Realistic Approach

Running through the entire plan is the clear, almost desperate, intention of the Kremlin to "meet the people," as the Russian phrase has it, by giving them more food, clothes, household goods, the thousand and one everyday necessities and comforts for which 160,000,000 people in the country yearn more visibly and audibly than for abstract socialism. Light industry, producing consumers' goods, is emphasized throughout the documents; even when dealing with heavy industry, its rôle as a basis for light industry is stressed.

The Government is not repeating its mistake of promising specific amounts of edibles or wearing apparel for every inhabitant, a promise so cruelly, if unavoidably, broken in the first plan. It undertakes to provide by 1937 from two and a half to three times as much goods for personal use as in 1932; a formula sufficiently general to lend itself to juggling should the hope fail again.

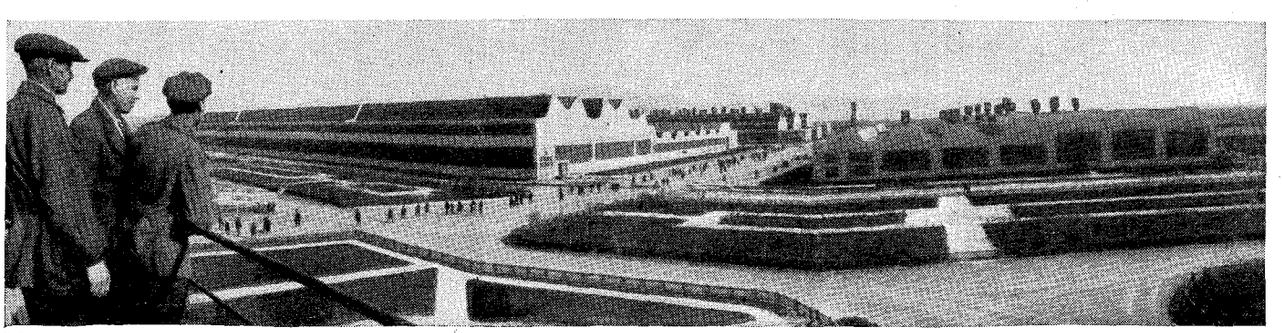
But the Kremlin is determined that it shall not fail. New plants for the manufacture of textiles, footwear, sugar are scheduled; huge canneries, greatly enlarged acreage for technical cultures like cotton and flax; measures to assure expanded grain crops. The plan seeks to improve distribution of goods, to lower prices and to raise wages. Local economic possibilities are everywhere to be exploited for the manufacture of items of general demand. Big appropriations are made for municipal utilities of all types. Universal elementary education, already a fact in the cities, is to be extended to the villages as well. In short, an organized many-sided effort will be made to supply the population with tangible proofs of industrialization in their personal lives.

Housing a Sore Spot

Housing, one of the sorest spots in the bruised lives of a hard-pressed people, is not likely to improve appreciably. The 64,000,000 square meters of new living space proposed by the new plan compares with 62,000,000 scheduled in the first plan. If achieved, it will barely take care of the new urban influx during the half-decade, giving the latest arrivals at best the same inhumanly congested accommodations under which their predecessors suffer. Relief from overcrowding is for the mass of city and town dwellers still a far-off dream.

Another aspect of the plan deserves more attention than it is likely to get in the outside world. About half the investments assigned to heavy industry will go to the Urals, Western Siberia and points east. The coal and steel complex centered around Stalinsk in Siberia will take up about one-quarter of all the capital investments in the whole country during the period of the plan. When completed, it should produce "one-third of the iron and steel, one-fourth of the coal, one-sixth of the electric energy of the regional power stations and about 10 per cent. of the machinery produced in the country."

(Continued on page 39)



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A general view of the large tractor-works built in Cheliabinsk, Russia

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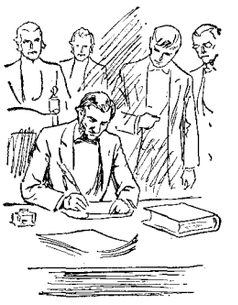
BORN
February 12, 1809

LINCOLN—THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE

DIED
April 15, 1865

By EDWIN MARKHAM

When the Norn Mother saw the Whirlwind Hour
Greatening and darkening as it hurried on,
She left the Heaven of Heroes and came down
To make a man to meet the mortal need.
She took the tried clay of the common road—
Clay warm yet with the genial heat of Earth,
Dashed through it all a strain of prophecy,
Tempered the heap with thrill of human tears,
Then mixed a laughter with the serious stuff.
Into the shape she breathed a flame to light
That tender, tragic, ever-changing face;
And laid on him a sense of the Mystic Powers,
Moving—all hushed—behind the mortal veil.
Here was a man to hold against the world,
A man to match the mountains and the sea.



The color of the ground was in him, the red earth,
The smack and tang of elemental things:
The rectitude and patience of the cliff,
The good-will of the rain that loves all leaves,
The friendly welcome of the wayside well,
The courage of the bird that dares the sea,
The gladness of the wind that shakes the corn,
The pity of the snow that hides all scars,
The secrecy of streams that make their way
Under the mountain to the rifted rock,
The tolerance and equity of light
That gives as freely to the shrinking flower
As to the great oak flaring to the wind—
To the grave's low hill as to the Matterhorn
That shoulders out the sky. Sprung from the West,
He drank the valorous youth of a New World.
The strength of virgin forests braced his mind,
The hush of spacious prairies stilled his soul.

Up from log cabin to the Capitol,
One fire was on his spirit, one resolve—
To send the keen ax to the root of wrong,
Clearing a free way for the feet of God,
The eyes of conscience testing every stroke,
To make his deed the measure of a man.
He built the rail-pile as he built the State,
Pouring his splendid strength through every blow:
The grip that swung the ax in Illinois
Was on the pen that set a people free.

So came the Captain with the mighty heart;
And when the judgment thunders split the house,
Wrenching the rafters from their ancient rest,
He held the ridgepole up, and spiked again
The rafters of the Home. He held his place—
Held the long purpose like a growing tree—
Held on through blame and faltered not at praise—
Towering in calm rough-hewn sublimity.
And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down
As when a lordly cedar, green with boughs,
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.

From "Edwin Markham," by William L. Stidger (Copyright 1933), published by The Abingdon Press, New York.

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The Nation's Great Tribute to the President

The Remarkable Outpouring of Affection Which Marked the Celebration of His Fifty-second Birthday Is Accepted as Evidence of "Personal Government by General Consent"

THE day after the nation celebrated President Roosevelt's fifty-second birthday on January 30 in one of the most remarkable tributes ever paid to a President, Mark Sullivan wrote in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune* that to-day "neither party is really functioning. What is going on for the present is a form of personal government by general consent."

It is not difficult to accept that statement after reading how people in all parts of the country united to honor Mr. Roosevelt on his anniversary. It was, in fact, a world birthday party. One correspondent said the celebration was "the most amazing national demonstration of affection for a President in the recollection of the oldest White House attachés."

"It was a revolutionary event," according to the Baltimore *Sun*, "not politically, but socially revolutionary, indicative of the profound social change that has affected this country since the New Deal began."

"A form of personal government by general consent"—that thought was reflected in news accounts of the great outpouring of affection, the 6,000 dances held all over the land, the hundreds of gifts and the tens of thousands of messages praising the President and supporting his policies.

The Note of Faith

Through it all ran a strong note of faith—a childlike faith, perhaps, since so large a section of the public seems bewildered by the complexities of the New Deal. But even that seemed appropriate to observers who remembered that the day was dedicated to childhood, to raise funds to aid crippled children at the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation where Mr. Roosevelt himself fought and conquered infantile paralysis.

In New York the President's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, now seventy-nine, paused in a round of festivities in which she was the central figure to tell reporters, and the nation, more about the baby born to her fifty-two years ago that day.

"No, I don't know how much he weighed at birth, but he was very slight," she said. "He was never a big, fat baby. He was clever and spiritual—I don't mean spiritual in the English sense, but more as the French use 'spirituel'—for intelligence illuminated by imagination."

Her only ambition for him, she told the Associated Press, was "to grow to be like his father, straight and honorable, just and kind, an upstanding American."

Meanwhile, down in Washington, the boy who got to be President was having a busy time of it. For one thing he signed the gold reserve act of 1934, "officially considered the most important legislation of a generation," whereby the Government took title to all the nation's monetary gold.

But later he did find time for a birthday party at the White House. Forty-nine cakes—one of them a 250-pounder—had arrived; also hundreds of gifts and 300,000 messages. One telegram to the President, from the people of Birmingham, Alabama, contained 136,000 words, including 40,000 signatures. It required four wires, working for two days, to receive it all. It said:

"In that dark hour when the ruins of reaction heaped high about us you gave us light and leadership. Your happy smile met quick response in our own. Your courage fired us with a new determination. Your confidence brought fresh hope. You have our hearts, and in time to come, may God grant you strength to carry on."

King George of England sent greetings, and so did the janitors of government office buildings.

That night, after the Senate and House had passed resolutions felicitating Mr. Roosevelt and while Eskimos in Alaska and Navajo Indians in New Mexico were preparing to join in spirit with dancers at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York in the birthday celebration, President Roosevelt made a radio speech, "with a humble and thankful heart." He appealed for "the care and cure of crippled children in every part of this kindly land" and concluded with these words:

"No man has ever had a finer birthday remembrance from his friends and fellows than you have given me to-night. It is with a humble and thankful heart that I accept this tribute through me to the stricken ones of our great national family. I thank you but lack the words to tell you how deeply I appreciate what you have done, and I bid you good-night on what is to me the happiest birthday I have ever known."

[*A tribute to the President by United States Attorney Martin Conboy appears on page 33*]

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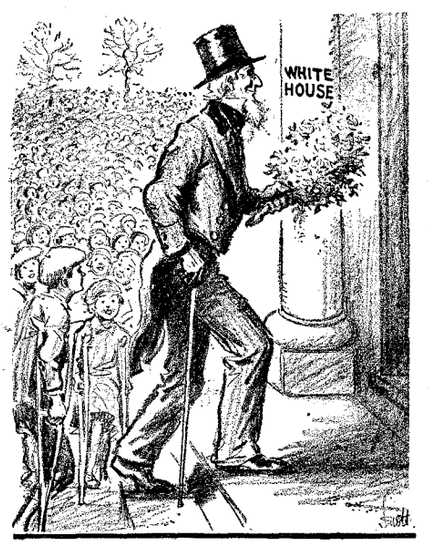
Americanized Japanese celebrate the President's birthday in the Nippon Club, New York



The President's Birthday Party

—Knott in the Dallas *News*

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Our "1934 Model" Gold Standard

The President Stabilizes the Dollar on the Basis of 59.06 Per Cent. of the Old Gold Value, and Puts the United States on Bullion Standard

WHEN uncertainty about the President's monetary policies vanished with the revaluation of the dollar and the establishment of a modified gold bullion standard, Wall Street celebrated with the biggest advance in both stocks and bonds for many months, while expatriated capital rushed home to share in the expected feast. From the political angle the ease and rapidity with which the President put through such an epochal piece of financial legislation demonstrated anew the unanimity with which the country is supporting him. Opposition to the measure in Congress was futile, almost negligible, and the Topeka speech of Ogden Mills attempting to lay down a basis for Republican opposition rather emphasized the docility with which Republicans in general are going along with the Democrats.

The very speed with which the "Gold Reserve Act of 1934" was asked for, enacted and put into force, may have been confusing to newspaper readers. And since this is one of the half-dozen most important pieces of financial legislation in our history, it is worth while noticing just what occurred in those last two weeks of January.

On January 15 the President came before Congress asking power to take over all gold, to revalue the dollar and to set up an equalization fund to use in the international money markets. A tentative bill was prepared. The Attorney-General affirmed its constitutionality. On the 20th the House rushed the bill through—360 to 40. The Senate Banking Committee held hearings at which the views of conservative and radical economists were freely given. The Senate debated the bill when reported, with Senator Glass attacking it from the Conservative side and Senators Borah and Wheeler speaking for radicals. A rather drastic silver amendment was defeated by only three votes. Certain amendments to which there was no Administration objection were adopted, and others defeated. The final vote was 46 to 23. The House promptly accepted the Senate Bill, and on January 30th, his birthday, President Roosevelt signed the Bill, calling it, "the nicest birthday present I ever had."

Congress gave the President power to take over all the nation's gold including $3,500,000,000 in the Federal Reserve banks and to revalue the dollar at between 50 and 60 per cent. of its old gold content. The coinage of gold was ended, but gold bullion in the Treasury was established as backing for paper currency. The Secretary of the Treasury was given complete authority to carry out the program. An amendment made by the Senate to the Administrative measure gave the President power to utilize silver more freely and another set a limit of two years, with an additional year if he wants it, to the life of the equalization fund and to the power of changing the dollar's gold value within the 50 to 60 per cent. limit.

The very next day the President acted. He reduced the gold weight of the dollar

The New Driver

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

from 25.8 grains to 15 5/21 grains. This makes the gold value of the dollar now 59.06 per cent. of the old value. He fixed $35.00 as the price of an ounce of gold. This compares with the old official price of $20.67. The Government took title to all the gold held by the Federal Reserve Banks, for which new gold certificates were given in exchange. The revaluation of this gold gave the Treasury a dollar profit on the transaction of $2,292,876,058. Of this profit $2,000,000,000 was set aside as a sum to be used to stabilize the dollar in international exchange and to support the government bond market when necessary. Through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York the Treasury will buy any gold offered (except hoarded gold) at the $35.00 per ounce price, and will sell as it sees fit. Practically the only use of gold will now be to settle international exchange balances, and in such transactions it will be shipped in bullion form, not coin. That is why the Treasury experts say we are on an "international gold bullion standard." There is no change in the weight of the silver dollar.

Thus we have the new Roosevelt dollar (the French call it the "whim dollar"). It is not a 59 cent dollar, by the way, since there are still 100 cents in it—but a dollar representing 40 per cent. less gold than the one to which we have been accustomed.

As for the paper dollar the reader carries in his pocket editors make a point of telling him that it has about the same purchasing power as it had before the change. For one thing it had already undergone a depreciation in terms of gold and, furthermore, the real change at present is in the dollar's buying power abroad. But domestic commodity prices are expected to advance eventually.

The Administration's next important monetary venture, it is predicted, will be an understanding with foreign nations leading to international currency stabilization.

LaGuardia Goes to the People by Radio

While the killers of his Economy Bill in Albany listened perhaps with bated breath, the dynamic little Mayor of New York, sitting at his desk in the City Hall at 10 o'clock at night, explained the city's troubles over a vast radio hook-up.

He lashed into the obstructive politicians of both parties, called the turn on their motives for trying to wreck his program for pulling New York out of the red, and exclaimed:

"Let us have home rule for saving as we had home rule for looting."

Here are some other highlights of Mayor LaGuardia's appeal to the people:

"Our first attempt to clean house and rehabilitate the finances of the City of New York has met with ill-advised and misguided opposition. The evil that went on and the damage inflicted upon our city for the past sixteen years will take more than one economy bill to repair and remedy."

"The corruption, the graft, the inefficiency, yes, and the crime in public office that have come to light in the last thirty days have been matters of common knowledge for a long time to the people of this State. A useless, antiquated and archaic bureaucratic system created by piecemeal legislation makes our city government costly and inefficient."

"I do not hesitate to say that large sums of money can be saved by culling from the city roster the chair-warmers and payroll-padders. A great deal of concern was expressed about county offices, and there, I say, comes the real opposition. We certainly ask for the power to remove offices which render no useful service. Many of these offices have been created for the sole purpose of providing salaries for incompetents. One of these, a prominent Tammany politician who holds a $7,500 job, can not read or write English. In another county the same useless job is held by a Republican politician whose salary is $9,000. The Tammany politician has a Democratic Assemblyman, the Republican politician has a Republican Assemblyman—and they both voted against the Economy Bill."

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At the Observation Post

The Welfare Island Penitentiary Scandal Shocked the Nation, But Underneath Is a Compelling Truth That Prison Wardens Must Have the Help of Prisoners to Keep Order

IN the opinion of the suspended Warden of New York's "cesspool prison," Joie Rao was a "good prisoner." This gangster overlord of his fellow inmates, the Warden explained, had helped materially in the maintenance of order within the institution. Hence the privileges he enjoyed.

When one recalls the long list of those privileges, uncovered by the sensational raid on the Welfare Island Penitentiary conducted by Mr. MacCormick, the new broom in the office of Commissioner of Correction, the poor warden's explanation appears naïve to the point of pathos. Yet underneath its naïveté a stubborn truth obtrudes an ugly snout. And that is that no warden anywhere can rule his prison for long without the aid of just such natural leaders among the convicts as the anathematized Rao and Cleary.

Veteran penologists see in the pattern of government exposed at Welfare Island merely a necessary system run wild. To quote Commissioner MacCormick himself: "We might as well face the reality that prisoners in one way or another will always run the prisons because there are always some prisoners smarter than the officials. . . . If we accept the fact, if we realize that it is impossible without overloading the payroll to staff a prison with a sufficient civilian staff, then we will come to the conclusion that the prisoner must help."

Consider the conditions. A thousand or more men more or less desperately at odds with society are immured together under the guns of a comparative handful of guards. They have one common desire—to get out. Their scruples are in a sad minority, their cunning and ingenuity are proverbial. Emotionally unstable, the dull grind of prison life produces in them a state of hysteria always bordering on the volcanic, the while it whets their wits and their passions. The result is a cauldron of intrigue whose subjection requires the cooperation of key prisoners psychologically dominant in the prison population.

Key Prisoners

Who are those key prisoners? Obviously they are rarely if ever the "good" boys, the first offenders or the penitents whose dream it is to qualify again as members in good standing of the society they defied. In a community of crime it is the bold, remorseless criminal who is king. It is to him, then—usually a recidivist serving a long term, well inured to prison life, familiar with its ways and thoroughly acquainted with the majority of his fellow convicts—that the warden turns. He buys his confidence with small rewards, a preferred cell, an occasional tidbit not on the prison bill-of-fare, an extra hour in the recreation yard, a certain leeway in the matter of visitors, perhaps the privilege of keeping a pet (prisoners crave the companionship of pets and for want of better ones will tame the rats that too often infest their quarters).

The risks of the system need little elaboration. Such favors, being extra-legal, expose the warden to censure from his superiors always sensitive to the possibility of a public scandal. On the inside they create a demand for more—no warden not exceptionally shrewd and firm can give a prisoner of the sort described an inch and prevent him from taking an ell. That was evidently McCann's trouble at Welfare Island (perhaps in addition to the interference of politicians in league with the underworld).

His Welfare

—Cassel in the Brooklyn *Eagle*

His job was one of extreme complexity. The current issue of *Vanity Fair* carries an article on the subject contributed by Joseph Fulling Fishman and Vee Terrys Perlman before the recent scandal broke which has shocked the nation. Mr. Fishman was Third Deputy Commissioner of Correction under Richard C. Patterson, Jr., whose administration of New York's penal institutions survived the Seabury investigation without the suggestion of a smirch. For this reason and others his testimony deserves the closest attention.

Prison Complexities

The short-term Welfare Island Penitentiary, with a daily population of from 1,680 to 1,800, has a "turnover" of 30,000 a year. The administrative detail which this "turnover" entails is appalling.

But this vast amount of work is not the only factor nor even the principal one, in Mr. Fishman's mind when he calls the Welfare Island Pen "the most formidable penal enterprise in the world to handle." "Lack of time to 'size up customers' not only increases complexities of administration but it also adds, and adds materially, to the jeopardy in which prison guards are always placed." (Many of the worst characters alive pass through this clearing house.)

This lack of time increases, tho Mr. Fishman forebore to discuss the point, the warden's dependence for order on his Raos and his Clearys.

Mr. Fishman instigated the first clinical survey ever made of the human tide that washes in and out of the ancient Welfare Island sink. Its results as set forth in a report of the Department, showed that during the year 1929 of the 10,372 prisoners received, 6,057, or a little less than 60 per cent, were unfit for work on their arrival, whether from age, injuries, disease, deformities or vice. At the same time, in response to a questionnaire sent to other prisons throughout the land, he found that none had a higher percentage of the kind than 15.

The Old System

To the extent that current facilities afforded, these incapacitated prisoners were segregated from the others—1,421 in the alcoholic ward, 1,115 in quarters devoted to the reduction cure for drug addicts, 221 in the homo-sexual ward, 123 in the mental observation ward, and so on. With certain exceptions their segregation was not permanent. Back many of them drifted, notably the drug addicts, to the main prison where meanwhile were congregated in a mass those offenders sentenced for trivial and those for serious infractions and serving terms varying from three days to three years—a conglomerate of the criminal and the non-criminal milling about indiscriminately in the corridors and recreation yards. A fine crucible of corruption!

And such the old prison remains to-day. But a reform is on the way. At Riker's Island, near-by, a new penitentiary is nearing completion which will have every appurtenance of a really up-to-date penal institution.

The warden of such a prison should have a far easier time controlling his charges. Yet one may believe with Commissioner MacCormick that even so he will find it necessary to form a partnership of sorts with those among them capable of dominating the rest. However, there is a difference, as the Commissioner has said, between anarchy and government. In promoting the latter the new dispensation gives promise of providing a model for those other cities to follow whose penal perplexities are also coloring the front pages of their press.

W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Alice Paul is the champion of American women's suffrage. Slight, with dark unbobbed hair and striking blue eyes, she was born in Moorestown, N. J., forty-nine years ago. Graduating from Swarthmore College she took honorary degrees at Pennsylvania, Washington College of Law, New York School of Social Work with further study at the universities of Birmingham and London. Her zeal for women's suffrage caused her imprisonment in England twenty-four years ago followed by jail terms in this country. Since the formation of the National Woman's Party, 1917, she has been the able behind-the-scenes director of her party's attempt to annul legislative discrimination between men and women.

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Alfred Bingham, recent Yale graduate and a third son of former Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, edits his monthly magazine, *Common Sense*, now in its second year and named after Tom Paine's famous tract. One of the few young men to select public life as a career, he is executive secretary of the Farmer Labor Political Federation, an organization which attempts to unite farmers and laborites in a joint movement and which expects to gain the balance of power as the two established parties grow weaker. Tall, energetic, square shouldered, at twenty-nine he still has the pink cheeks of the college idealist, but writes with force and is rapidly becoming a familiar figure at conventions, conferences and mass meetings of farmer laborites.

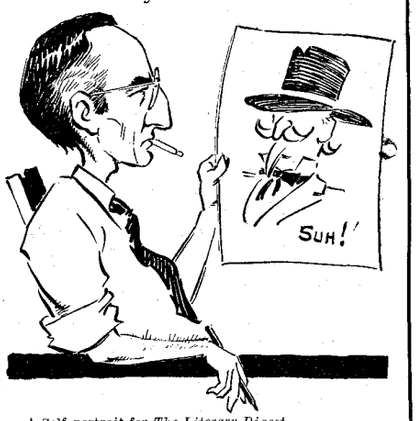
Acme

Senator Charles L. McNary, Republican, of Oregon, has been the Senate minority leader since last March. Born, June 12, 1874, on the 640-acre farm which his grandfather staked out and which is now in his possession, Senator McNary is slight in stature, graceful, sophisticated, a bit sardonic and the best dressed man in the Senate. A graduate of Stanford University, an expert horticulturist, he has been a member of the Senate since 1918 with a reputation for conciliation. His progressiveness, strong at times, is limited by party orthodoxy. Some believe "his is the best political mind since Henry Cabot Lodge."

Underwood

Cartoonists

As They See Themselves



A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Fred O. Seibel—Born October 8, 1886, Durhamville, Oneida County, New York.

Education, if any—high school, Oneida, N. Y.; Art Students' League of New York. Places of employment—Utica *Herald-Dispatch*, 1915; Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, 1916 (contact with pay roll begins here. "Local boy makes good," "princely salary," etc.); Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, 1926.

Married—yes-suh! Children—none. Family consists of wife, canary bird, parrot and Scotty dog.

Favorite recreation—motor boating. Hobby—boats of every description from canoes to battleships.

Preferences—Poker instead of bridge. Mint Julep instead of beer. Music with meals rather than oratory afterward. Also enjoy poetry and bowling.

[*A cartoon by Mr. Seibel appears on page 34*].

Fanny Brice, internationally famous comedienne, made her début at the age of thirteen. Born on New York's Lower East Side, Fanny Brice (Fanny Borach), crowding into the wings of Keeney's Theatre, Brooklyn, during "amateur night," was thrust onto the stage, and for the first time an audience saw the gestures, inflections and mannerisms associated only with Fanny Brice. A chorus girl in a burlesque company, she first appeared in a "Ziegfeld Follies" in 1910 and was a feature of the "Follies," with the exception of two years spent abroad, until 1923. In the present 1933 edition of the "Follies," this veteran trouper has made her greatest hit.

Keystone

Dr. Manuel Marquez Sterling y Lore de Mola, appointed as Ambassador to the United States from the new Mendieta Government in Cuba, served in that capacity under the de Céspedes Government which followed the fall of General Machado. After de Céspedes was ousted Dr. Marquez Sterling remained in Washington as representative of the Grau Government. His return to Havana with definite news that the Grau régime had no chance of recognition by the United States led to Dr. Grau's fall and the selection of Col. Mendieta. Dr. Marquez Sterling was born in Lima, Peru, in 1872. He served in the Cuban War of Liberation against Spain and after a journalistic career was in the Cuban diplomatic service for many years.

Keystone

Lewis J. Valentine, the new chief inspector of police in New York City is known as the "champion of honest cops" because of his unusual record. Forceful, direct and no respecter of political bigwigs, he joined the force as a patrolman in 1903, became a sergeant a decade later, then successively lieutenant and captain. Because of his raids on political clubs in an effort to break up gambling dens he incurred the displeasure of higher ups and was sent to an obscure post where he did his job quietly until called in for the Seabury investigation. Together with Police Commissioner John F. O'Ryan, he now heads the largest police force in the world.

Acme

What's the Name, Please?

Lehman—Governor of New York—The Governor, a regular "he" man, sounds it as tho written "*Leeman.*"

Ruby Laffoon—Kentucky's Governor, *not* governess—just *ruby*, the gem, plus *laf-foon'*.

Steiwer—Senator (R.) from Oregon—*ei* as in *stein;* not as in *skein* or in *seize: stei'wer.*

Knute Hill—Representative (D.) from Washington—wants the *k* sounded: not *Newt*, but *Knute.*

Kocialkowski—Representative (D.) from Illinois—in American, *ko-shal-kov'ski;* in Polish, *ko-chow-kov'ski.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

The President, in Indorsing Hiram Johnson for Reelection as Senator, Moves Toward a Broad Political Realinement, and the Development of a Liberal New Party

THE Roosevelt indorsement of Hiram Johnson for reelection to the Senate from California is a move in the President's development of a liberal new party on the foundations of the Democratic party. It is a move which, if carried to its logical conclusion, will either throw the Republican and Democratic right wings together or leave men like Alfred E. Smith, Senator Borah, John W. Davis, Senator Glass, Senator Copeland, and Governor Ely of Massachusetts in a political no-man's land.

The surest sign that Mr. Roosevelt is definitely determined to bring about a broad political realinement and that this is well understood in his circle of intimate friends or aids is the fact that Postmaster-General Farley felt sure enough of himself to make the Hiram Johnson announcement on his own responsibility.

This is not to say that Mr. Farley did not know in advance that his move would meet with Presidential approval. The truth is that the Chairman of the National Committee is so familiar with the Roosevelt political plan and with the status of distinguished public men with relation to it that he did not hesitate to speak out when the opportunity seemed ripe to clear all doubts about the rôle of Hiram Johnson.

Over the breakfast coffee cups at the White House and in the smoke of the after-dinner cigars, on the innumerable occasions when Mr. Farley or Mr. Howe sit back for a casual or not-so-casual chat with their Chief, it has been made clear to them that Mr. Roosevelt is beyond hesitating about his political plan.

Unparalleled Popularity

If the unparalleled Roosevelt popularity continues to the end of his term, there will be no stopping it. It is of a piece with what his liberal aids are wont to call his long-range economic plan. If any one doubts the force behind it, let him aspire to the Democratic senatorial nomination in California this year; let him stand in the way of the Administration political program in New York State.

There probably never has been a time before when a President could name the Senator of the opposite party from a sovereign State like California. It may be that the time will not come even this year. But none of the politically informed doubt that Mr. Roosevelt could bring Hiram Johnson back to the Senate on the basis of the situation in California and in the country at large as of to-day. Every responsible discussion of the outlook for broad political realinement is qualified by a realization that it will depend upon the President's personal political fortunes. And these in turn are bound up very largely with the success or failure of his recovery program.

It follows that the extent of the realinement will depend on this same factor and to the same degree. For the present, Mr. Roosevelt is content to feel his way along. It is clear that he would like to rebuild the Democratic party on lines "a little to the left of the center," even if it contemplates

Wide World

Hiram Johnson

a degree of liberality or "radicalism" that Mr. Glass or Mr. Smith, on the Democratic right, or Mr. Borah, of the Republican moderate left wing, could not swallow.

To the progressive Republicans of the stamp of Hiram Johnson, and Senators LaFollette and Cutting, the Roosevelt ideal is acceptable on general principles. The President has long since gone beyond the limits of liberality these men have represented for years. They may—and do—differ with him on the application of the principles, but on the broad outlines of the program they are close enough to stand on the same platform.

Mr. Roosevelt would gladly take Mr. LaFollette and Mr. Cutting into the new liberal Democratic tent along with their progressive Republican colleague, Hiram Johnson, were it not for a difference in the political backgrounds of their respective States. And this, incidentally, demonstrates to the politically alert, that strong as is the President's prestige, it is not yet strong enough to be of uniform effect in all States.

In Wisconsin and in New Mexico there are pretty well developed Democratic organizations which insist on the right to name their own senatorial candidates. However it might simplify Mr. Roosevelt's immediate legislative problem and his long-range plan for political realinement to put Mr. LaFollette and Mr. Cutting under obligation to him now, the President is too competent politically not to see that this would involve disadvantages quite likely to offset the advantages.

An important thing for Mr. Roosevelt to consider at this juncture, he is fully aware, is the possibility of a reaction against over-centralization of political power in the Presidency. He has already demonstrated to a degree never before witnessed that he can jam through Congress in two weeks revolutionary monetary legislation exceeding in importance anything passed in a generation. Woodrow Wilson, at the height of his pre-war prestige, was unable to wield such political influence in a State as Mr. Roosevelt wields to-day.

The President's Influence

But the Roosevelt influence has yet to develop the absolute sure-footedness that would enable the President to say, for instance, that Senator Copeland shall be left at home when the next Congress meets or that the Democrats of Wisconsin or New Mexico must subside and permit the White House to go into the Republican left wing for the Senators it wants from those States. But it is a fact well recognized on Capitol Hill and in some quarters apprehended as threatening a breakdown of the Federal system of three coordinate branches, that the stronger Mr. Roosevelt grows in the affections of the people the stronger will be his influence on the selection of their representatives in Congress. If the current Congress is a true reflector of the sentiment of the country, the people's tendency to lay more and more powers in the President's lap and to trust chiefly in him is growing.

Where Presidents in the past have preferred to avoid the implication that they sought to dictate the acts of Congress, and Mr. Hoover was so sensitive on the point that the tariff legislation got out of his control, there was the spectacle the other day of Speaker Rainey announcing that the President had telephoned him to accept the Senate amendments and let the legislation come along to him at the White House.

Mr. Roosevelt has followed the theory that the way to have authority is to assert it, good-naturedly, to be sure, but firmly nevertheless. Since the level of resourcefulness and courage in Congress is not high, this is proving good tactics in the economic emergency. In the extraordinary session, it staved off mandatory inflationary legislation by offering the alternative of giving discretionary authority to the President.

This policy, based on the President's amazing self-confidence, is progressing by the token that nothing succeeds like success. Whether it is to be applied now to the country at large and whether it presages a far-reaching change in the political order paralleling the projected long-range change in the national economic order, remains to be seen. DIOGENES.

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The Stavisky Peril to the French Republic

Royalist and Communist Newspapers Unite in Attacking the Present Régime, While Former President Doumergue Declares Revision of the Constitution May Be Necessary

AFTER two months in office the Cabinet of Premier Camille Chautemps resigned, practically driven from office because of its alleged part in the $31,000,000 Stavisky pawnshop scandal of Bayonne. Whether Stavisky actually killed himself in his refuge at Chamonix when the police were hot on his trail, or whether, as many people in France believe, he was shot by his pursuers for the purpose of protecting those higher up, his ghost haunted the Chamber of Deputies and spread alarm and distrust of the very Republic itself throughout France. The Chautemps Cabinet's downfall was the fourth within a year, but the others fell through difficulties in making up the Budget.

Chautemps was succeeded by Edouard Deladier, to whom President Albert Lebrun tendered the post after it had been declined by former President Gaston Doumergue because of his age. He is seventy. Mr. Daladier has been described as an exemplar in French public life of the "strong, silent" type of political leader. He was born June 18, 1884, at Carpentras near Avignon in southeastern France. The son of a baker, he was orphaned at an early age and had to work his way through school, where he won repute as a brilliant scholar. He became a school teacher, served with distinction in the war, and after it entered politics as a Radical Socialist. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies first in 1919 and his political affiliations have always been definitely with the Left. This was Mr. Daladier's second appointment as Premier, which office he held for nine months during 1933 when his Cabinet was overthrown through denial of a vote of confidence, which he had asked for his program of fiscal reforms and added taxation designed to balance the Budget.

© Keystone

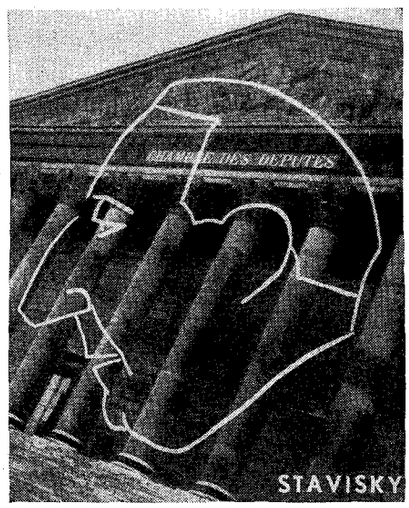
Edouard Daladier

The popular demand for a new order of things in France was reflected in editorial comments of all the moderate newspapers when the parliamentary crisis occurred after the Stavisky disclosures. Extremist newspaper organs of the Right and Left demanded a change in the system of government itself and altho they represent a minority of the population, it was declared that they make a deal of noise and are able to sway a large part of the inarticulate masses, particularly in a situation so perilous as the present. In a Paris cable to the New York *Herald Tribune*, James M. Minifie said that conspicuous among the newspapers declaring that the Republican régime has given sufficient proof of its rottenness and must be swept away were the Royalist organ, *L'Action Française* and the Communist *Humanité*. Each saw its circulation leap into the hundred thousands during the excitement over "l'Affaire Stavisky."

"There is only one issue, only one means of salvation from the catastrophe—the King!" declared Leon Daudet in *L'Action Française*, which speaks for partizans of the chief French Pretender, the Duc de Guise. Again Daudet wrote: "The Republic has reached the stage of total infection. The gang known as the Moderates is in no way superior to the Radical Socialist gang. On the Left, as in the Center, a few men have talent. None has character. None possesses any high political sense or patriotic feeling. The chief cause of our ruin is the systematic looting organized by parliamentary democracy and its two majorities—the Tardieu-Renaud and Herriot-Chautemps combinations."

In a fiery appeal for protest meetings and street demonstrations the Communist *Humanité* said: "It has become a race for time between us (the Communists) and Fascism." Never until this day, declared this newspaper's Commentator, André Marty, "has the nauseating, the parasitic nature of the Republican régime appeared before us in so clear a light." The gravest matter was, in his view, the swift progress of Fascist agitation, especially in Paris. Léon Blum, leader of the Unified Socialists, said in *Le Populaire* that events were "marching rapidly," and he added: "The time will come, sooner than some people think, when the Socialist party will be required to take up the fight against all forms of corruption, all forms of Fascism, all forms of economic misery." In *La Liberté*, a Nationalist newspaper, former Premier André Tardieu, said: "There must be first a calming of the wave of disgust which has swept over France during the last month; second, a rapid voting of the Budget, which can not be neglected much longer; and third, in case of need, dissolution of the Chamber and a new general election."

Former President Gaston Doumergue, in an interview given to the United Press at Tournefeuille, a small town in southern France, where he has lived since his marriage and retirement from public life, put the blame for the situation on Parliament. These financial and other scandals should cause only infrequent interruptions of its



The Stavisky Cover of the Paris *Annales*

work, he said. Formerly Parliament used to devote its Fridays to matters of such character and used to work during the rest of the week. With unemployment on the increase, a wheat crisis sweeping the country, business bad, foreign policy and other urgent problems remaining unsolved, he added, the people throughout the country can not understand what the Deputies are doing, and he was quoted further as saying:

"If the interests of France were placed above partizan political considerations, then there would be no difficulty in forming a parliamentary majority to support a Cabinet. But the parliamentary system in this country has been perverted from its proper aims.

"Cabinet Ministers no longer have the opportunity to direct in person the governmental departments of which they are in charge. They are kept busy in the Chamber of Deputies morning, noon and night, and so long as they do not direct matters, nothing worth while can be accomplished.

"Revision of our Constitution may be necessary. I find that the British parliamentary system is more democratic than ours. When a British Cabinet falls because of a House of Commons vote expressing lack of confidence, the entire House has to go before the country for approval or disapproval of its action. In France we submit to dictation from 600 Deputies who are subjected to no such check and who go before the electorate only once every four years."

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A Ten-Year Seal on German-Polish Peace

Animosity Between the Two Countries Has Been One of the Chief Causes of Unrest in Post-War Europe

The signing of a ten-year non-aggression pact between Germany and Poland in Berlin by Baron Konstantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, and Josef Lipski, the Polish Ambassador, on January 26th, was said to represent the most brilliant diplomatic achievement Chancellor Adolf Hitler has accomplished.

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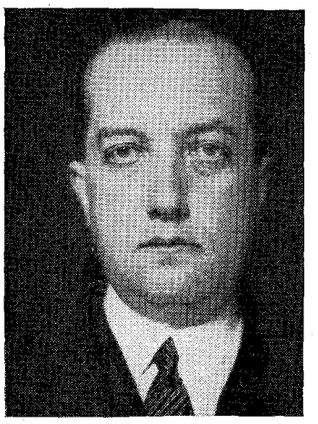
Baron von Neurath



Keystone

Josef Lipski

A few days later he made history at home by whipping through the Reichstag in less than five minutes the National Socialist Reich Reform Bill which terminated federalism in Germany and laid the foundation for the unitarian State. This event marked the first anniversary of Hitler's appointment as Chancellor. But this is a matter for Germans themselves to be busy about. What fired the imagination of various European statesmen was the German-Polish agreement which means so much for peace. This pact, as described by John Elliott in a Berlin cable to the New York *Herald Tribune*, is an extension of the Kellogg-Briand pact, defining more precisely the obligations of the Treaty of Paris in the relations of Germany and Poland.

The animosity between these two countries has been one of the principal causes of discontent and unrest in post-war Europe, and this correspondent went on to say that no other German but the Nazi leader could possibly have concluded such an agreement. The Germans no longer will have to fear a possible Polish-military coup to incorporate East Prussia within the Polish Republic, nor will the Poles need to lie awake at night trembling over Nazi attempts to annex the Polish Corridor. What is more, the new treaty was expected to pave the way for ending the trade war between the two nations which has been waged for nine years. And eventually it was expected—altho remotely—to make it possible for Germany and Poland to settle peacefully such ticklish problems as those of the Corridor, the Free City of Danzig and Silesia.

One point over which the German Foreign Office rejoiced, according to a Berlin message to the New York *Times*, was that the ten years of the agreement's duration was considered an index of the stability of German policy—that is, the present German Government feels itself secure for that period and is considered by Poland to be firmly in the saddle. In Warsaw press cables it was pointed out that one of the most important provisions of the German-Polish pact is that all previous international obligations shall be respected, by which is meant not only the Versailles Treaty, but also the Franco-Polish and the Polish-Roumanian alliances, as well as non-aggression pacts and other agreements which have been signed with Russia.

The London *Times* considered the German-Polish Treaty proof that Chancellor Hitler "understands the difference between an agitator and a statesman." And, despite adverse criticism by many Paris journals, the late Foreign Minister of the fallen Chautemps Cabinet, Joseph Paul-Boncour, in a statement to the press called it "a solution I consider a happy one for Poland and for peace." But in Russia there was a feeling, based on alleged German intrigues against the Soviet Union in the Ukraine and in the Baltic States, that the German-Polish pact was directed against Soviet Russia.

British, Italian Arms Plans

Both Great Britain and Italy issued new disarmament suggestions on the last day of January for the purpose of saving the Geneva Conference. Yet observers in London reported that neither the Italian nor the British proposals, taken separately or together, could effect this result. Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, was cited as admitting that the plan he proposed was not exactly what Britain would prefer. But he emphasized the fact that a compromise is now needed because the diplomatic method of negotiation "is in danger of exhausting its usefulness" and "a resumption at Geneva without new directive suggestions would be only too likely to lead to further disappointment."

Great Britain called for an arms agreement based on equality and granting some measure of rearmament in Germany, along with disarmament in other quarters. Premier Mussolini issued an eight-point program, favoring an army of 300,000 men for Germany, and asking in return that she rejoin the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations. On this condition both London and Rome agreed, as noted by Charles A. Selden in a London cable to the New York *Times*. Premier Mussolini added that his Four-Power Pact should function in the situation, but the pact was not mentioned by Sir John Simon. Altho the Italian Premier declared that Germany's demand for an army of 300,000 must be granted, Sir John expressed it as his opinion that 200,000 would be better and suggested that an agreement on this matter between France and Germany could easily be reached. On the whole this London correspondent found the Italian plan to be much more definite than the British proposal. Despite the fact that the Disarmament Conference has entered its third year, he remarked, Foreign Secretary Simon referred to the various controversial phrases of it as still requiring careful examination by the Powers concerned and seemed inclined to leave issues to the future.

The Map of Germany as Redrawn by Hitler

Adoption by the Reichstag of Hitler's Reich Reform Bill on January 30 will terminate federalism in Germany. Light lines and lettering show present divisions of the Reich. Heavy lines and lettering show the thirteen provinces under the Hitler reorganization. The shaded area indicates present-day Prussia which will disappear in the new arrangement.

From the New York *Times*

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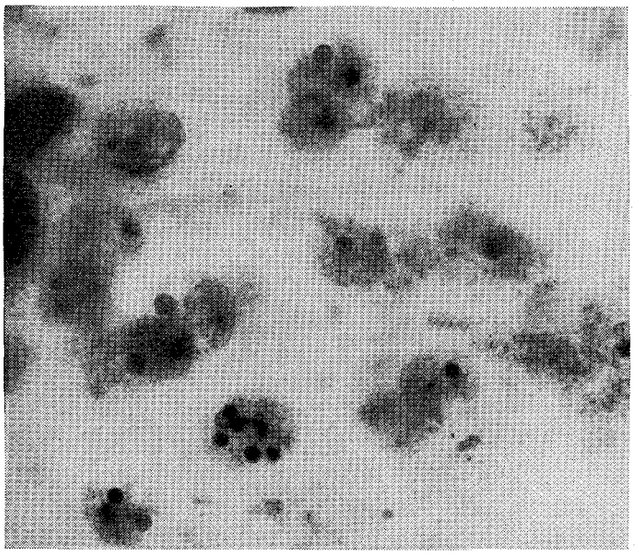
The Spread of Amebiasis Menaces Public Health

Outbreak During World's Fair at Chicago of This Serious and Baffling Disease, Often Wrongly Diagnosed Despite Knowledge of It, Resulted in Increase in 150 Cities

By Dr. F. W. O'Connor
Associate Professor of Medicine, Columbia University

THE disease called "amebic dysentery" or *amebiasis* is not new, as many have been led to believe by the great amount of attention called to it recently. It has been known for a long time and is not infrequently found throughout the United States. Its present importance is due to the outburst of amebic dysentery in Chicago during the Century of Progress Exposition. Many persons visiting Chicago at the time were exposed to the infection. This has resulted in spreading the disease over the continent.

Since last November cases have occurred in at least 150 cities. Amebiasis may be considerably more wide-spread even than these cases indicate, for it is often wrongly diagnosed as something less dangerous. The seriousness of the situation has commanded the attention of physicians throughout the country. At its annual meeting in June the American Medical Association will devote an entire session to amebiasis, its causes, effects, modes of spread and treatment. The disease is a serious one, but not incurable.



Photomicrograph of *Entameba histolytica* (large dark areas), some of which have ingested red blood cells (small black discs)

As the name suggests, *amebiasis* is caused by the ameba, a single celled animal parasite of microscopic size which moves in a creeping manner by throwing out prolongations (pseudopodia) from its surface. No less than five different kinds of ameba may be found in the intestines of man; all of them are harmless except one named *Entameba histolytica*, which has the faculty of dissolving the cells of the intestinal wall, during which process it may ingest or absorb many red blood cells. Its activities are usually limited to the large intestine or colon, where it produces ulcers varying in size, number and distribution, on which factors depends the mildness or severity of the symptoms.

In some persons the infection is so slight that they may be unaware of it, the parasite only being discovered during a routine microscopical examination of the intestinal excretions. Such persons are called "amebic carriers" and are a source of potential danger to their fellows. Moreover, they are liable at any time to suffer from severe symptoms if conditions in the intestine enable the parasites to become more active.

Other persons complain of loss of vigor or weight without noticing any other kind of disablement. Not uncommonly patients give a history of alternating periods of constipation and diarrhea. Frequently the diarrhea is preceded by abdominal pain and flatulence. When the parasites are more virulent one sees the condition known as amebic dysentery; that is, the patient passes blood and mucous, accompanied by severe abdominal pain.

In uncomplicated cases the temperature is not usually elevated, but this is not invariably the case. As a result of the constant pain with loss of blood, appetite and sleep, the patient rapidly loses weight, becomes anemic and may succumb from exhaustion. If the ulceration caused by the amebæ extends through the wall of the intestine and ruptures into the peritoneum, fatal peritonitis may result. If the ulceration involves a large blood vessel, the patient may die from hemorrhage.

Sometimes the amebæ are carried by the blood stream from the intestine to the liver, where an abscess may develop and prove fatal. Altho patients with liver abscess may give a former history of dysentery, this is not always the case and liver abscess may be the first manifestation of amebiasis in one of the "carrier" cases.

In the fresh intestinal discharges of sufferers from amebic dysentery the motile amebæ may be found, sometimes in enormous numbers. In carriers, however, or in sufferers during intervening periods when conditions in the bowel are not suitable for the motile forms, the parasite becomes motionless and rounded; it then secretes a substance which forms a resistant, protecting wall around it and thus becomes a cyst.

If such a cyst is passed on the ground or into unprotected privies which contain moisture, the parasite may remain alive within the cyst for a considerable time. From such infective material the cysts may reach man in three ways. They may be carried by flies to food. They may be washed into water which is used for drinking or for cleansing foods or food receptacles. They may be transmitted direct from the patient to food if he is not careful in matters of personal hygiene.

The methods of prevention should be directed against these possibilities. Flies and their breeding places should be eliminated and food should be protected from their approach. All persons known to be infected should be treated, but until that time their intestinal discharges should be disinfected with creosote or some other strong antiseptic, if there is not flush sanitation. Infected individuals should be scrupulously careful about washing the hands after using the toilet; the nailbrush should be used freely and the nails kept as short as possible. These precautions also apply to food handlers, among whom there is sometimes a higher incidence of infection than among other persons. If any such suffer from abdominal discomfort the possibility of amebic infection should be borne in mind.

Persons may show symptoms of the disease from four days to a week after exposure to infection and at any time thereafter. Other persons, altho infected, may not suffer for several months or years after similar exposure. In such cases any indiscretion of diet which disturbs the healthy condition of the intestine may lead to an onset of the symptoms. It will thus be seen that one can not put any limitation to the length of the incubation period.

It's Warmer Over the Poles

Twelve miles above the North Pole, proverbially a cold place, it is twenty-five degrees warmer than at the same height over the equator, according to Dr. G. C. Simpson, director of the British Meteorological Office. This information was obtained, among many other facts, by the British Polar Year expedition to Fort Rae, Mackenzie, Canada, and is reported by *Science Service*. The cause of greater warmth over the pole is not known.

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Three-Dimension Sound

If one hears with only one ear, sounds appear to have only pitch and intensity, or loudness. This might be called two-dimensional hearing. With both ears, however, there is a third quality, that of depth or location. In ordinary sound reproduction this third "dimension" is absent, just as, in photographs, "depth" is missing.

Before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers recently, a new system of reproducing sound which provides all three dimensions was demonstrated for the first time in New York. It was the new type of loudspeaker developed in the Bell Telephone Laboratories under the direction of Dr. Harvey Fletcher. The scientists and engineers who attended the demonstration heard sounds reproduced with such fidelity to the original that many were unable to believe that the speakers and orchestra were not concealed behind the curtain that screened the loudspeakers.

Dr. Fletcher showed that the apparatus could reproduce faithfully the entire range of audible sound—from three octaves below middle C on the piano to six octaves above it, or, expressed in sound vibrations per second, from thirty-two to more than 16,000 cycles. The average radio loudspeaker can give only part of this range—often only the middle half of it. Since in music and many other sounds most of this is needed, on account of the harmonics, the relatively small range of ordinary loudspeakers accounts for the difference in quality of reproduced sound as compared with the original.

The illusion of the third dimension, or depth, was obtained with the aid of three of the new loudspeakers, three microphones and three separate "channels" or wiring systems. A small orchestra played in another part of the building. To the listeners in the auditorium it seemed that a full orchestra was hidden behind the curtain. The location of the drums, violins, woodwinds and the brasses was as definite as if they had been visible. In another test, a bugler came on the stage and played a few notes. He then ceased and walked off the stage, but his bugling continued to sound where he had been standing, and finally the unseen bugler appeared to walk off in the other direction. It was impossible to distinguish the notes played by the bugler and those mechanically reproduced.

Eclipse of the Sun

At dawn next Wednesday morning, February 14, the path of totality of a total eclipse of the sun, destined to end the day before it begins, will start about 200 miles off the Malay Peninsula. It will sweep westward across the Pacific, ending close to the Alaskan coast at sunset. Because it crosses the 180th meridian, it loses one calendar day, ending February 13.

The eclipse will have little scientific importance. Scarcity of suitable bits of land in the path of totality will keep scientists from studying it.

Russia Plans a Vast New Medical Center

Soviet Officials Get Services of American Experts in Project for Socialized Institution Costing $51,500,000

In some essential particulars Soviet Russia has surpassed all other countries in the socialization of medicine. Whether or not we agree that this is a good thing, admiration for the daring with which the officials of that country are undertaking extensive and intricate social experiments is inescapable. In Russia, say Sir Arthur Newsholme and John A. Kingsbury, in their survey of medical conditions there ("Red Medicine," Doubleday, Doran & Company), the doctor has almost entirely been removed from the field of monetary compensation.

Photograph by Margaret Bourke-White from "Red Medicine," Courtesy Doubleday, Doran and Company

Russian medical students at Tiflis Tuberculosis Institute

These authors further say, "It has made a gratuitous (that is, state-paid) medical service of an astonishingly complete character promptly available for the vast majority of urban populations, a service which is being rapidly extended to rural Russia; and it has given the whole of this service an admirable turn in the direction of social as well as medical preventive measures."

Viewed against this background, the announcement last week in New York by two Russian scientists of plans for a new medical center at Leningrad, with facilities for large-scale research on the human body and its functions, seems of first-rate importance. Dr. S. S. Goldwater, New York's Commissioner of Hospitals, is to act as official adviser for the Soviet Government on the plans for the new institution, which will be known as the All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine. It will occupy 200 acres and will be erected at a cost of 100,000,000 rubles, or about $51,500,000.

The aims of the institution were described in New York by Prof. Nicholas I. Krasnogorsky, head of its section on experimental pediatrics and one of the few honorary members of the American Pediatric Society, and T. T. Sadovsky, chief engineer in charge of construction.

The institute will search for new methods of investigation, prevention and treatment of disease. There will be air-conditioned chambers in which human reactions to every climate in Russia, from the cold of the Arctic to the subtropical of the south, can be studied. There will be rooms in which the reverberation, din and dust of industrial conditions can be reproduced. An auditorium, built to accommodate national and international medical congresses, will seat 1,500 persons.

Science Snap-shots

Emptiness of Space

If all the matter in the universe visible with the largest telescope (a sphere about 600,000,000 light years in diameter) were divided into pieces the size of small marbles and evenly distributed through the area, each piece would be 62,500 miles from its nearest neighbor. If all the matter were divided into molecules and scattered evenly, each molecule would be seven feet from the next—a more complete vacuum by many times than it is possible to make artificially with the best available laboratory equipment.

These calculations, by Prof. William D. MacMillan, of the University of Chicago, are based on the estimate of Dr. Edwin Hubble of Mt. Wilson Observatory that there are 75,000,000 galaxies or "island universes" in the visible universe, each containing millions of stars, but engulfed in space so vast that the universe is, in fact, almost empty.

Believe-It-or-Not Wells

One may perhaps be pardoned for accepting with some reservation the story of an oil well that produces pure petroleum jelly; it sounds too much like a brass mine. However, Edward H. Robie, in *Mining and Metallurgy*, recently reported that there is at least one such well, at Lamar, Oklahoma. It was drilled in on January 26, 1923, at a depth of 3,710 feet, and has been producing about 350 barrels of almost pure petroleum jelly every day since. The almost solid fuel is dark green when it leaves the well, but changes to a brilliant golden yellow on contact with the air.

An equally surprizing phenomenon was reported a short time ago by *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*—a deep oil well at Krynica, Poland, from which carbon dioxid gas issues at great pressure, shoots high in the air, solidifies, and falls to the ground in the form of carbon dioxid snow, identical with commercial "dry ice."

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Birth Control Advocates Champion Their Cause

Mrs. Margaret Sanger and Mrs. Thomas Hepburn, Mother of the Movie Actress, Plead for Congressional Bill While Many Religious Organizations Offer Bitter Opposition

A BLUE stork is to be mated to the Blue Eagle if the plan of the American Conference on Birth Control and National Recovery succeeds. The plan is to legalize the dissemination by physicians of contraceptive information and advice, with due regard to those States content to let nature take its course, and a bill to that end is being sponsored by Representative Walter Pierce, former Governor of Oregon. Incidentally, Congressman Pierce is the father of six children and the owner of a 13,000-acre farm. The bill is in the nursery of the House Judiciary Committee, whose chairman, Representative Hatton Sumners, of Texas, a bachelor, professed only an academic interest in it.

The measure would jar the makers of swaddling clothes, bassinets, cradles, soothing syrups, teething rings and colic remedies, not to mention publishers of Æsop, Grimm, Andersen and Mother Goose; but, as against this blow to employment, its advocates are confident that it would prevent "unwarrantably" large burdens on the family, mitigate the "greatest relief load in history," improve the human breed and relieve the population pressure, such as that which sent Japan into Manchukuo.

More than 500 delegates, British and American doctors and laymen, both married and celibate, attended the hearings and engaged in lively contention over the crib. Only the great American baby was not there to coo his opinion of the proceedings. These were chiefly over the contentious question whether birth control is a solvent, or one of the solvents, of economic necessity.

By a strange combination of circumstances, the conference met while baby's problem was being considered from other viewpoints. In New York the Maternity Center was attacking the problem of maternal mortality—reputedly higher in this country than in any other civilized quarter of the globe—seeking not to control the processes of nature, but to save mother and child from the consequences of neglect, ignorance and need. At the same time a New York child-adoption society was proudly announcing that it had placed the five-thousandth child in an empty and waiting cradle and the subject of sterilization was filling newspaper columns on both sides of the water. Premier Mussolini had not long before awarded medals to mothers each of whom had contributed fourteen children to the population and thus earned the gratitude and assistance of their country. A photograph of them showed the mothers to be a strong and healthy lot.

Mrs. Sanger Testifies

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, mother of two children, who has made it her life work to establish a baby code, led the assault on the old mores. She revealed that her movement started on a sweltering July night in 1912, as she stood at a bedside in a third-floor tenement in Grand Street, New York. "A woman, weakened from too many childbirths, was dying," she said. "I was there as a trained nurse. And after the woman died I went home and asked myself whether it wasn't possible to do something to prevent things like that. Since then I have been in and out of jails because I have urged that birth control be legalized. I am here to-day to ask you again if you will not do it."

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The Next Congressional Huddle
—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*

The mother of birth control was ably seconded by Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, mother of six children, one of whom is Katharine Hepburn, actress and current motion-picture favorite. Tilting her chin as her famous daughter does, Mrs. Hepburn said: "Just because we favor birth control, it doesn't follow that we are opposed to children. I dare say that, all in all, we have just as many children as our opponents." Emphasizing that control of population growth is closely related to the attainment of a high per capita income and full employment of the factors of production, Prof. Joseph J. Spengler of the University of Arizona said that "in the absence of control the stork, like a jackal in the night, will steal the fruits of invention." "What we seek," said Representative Pierce, "is the protection of the race from the suicidal effects of the present conditions, with millions of unemployed, and other millions soon to be thrown back from civil works to relief because there is no place in industry for them."

A number of doctors making up the medical section of the birth-control conference indorsed the family - planning measure, but Dr. Henry J. Crosson, speaking for Dr. William Gerry Morgan, former president of the American Medical Association, said there was "not one scintilla of truth" in the claim of birth-control crusaders that the medical profession was behind their cause. Father Charles E. Coughlin, the radio priest, maintained that, "as it is, we haven't enough hungry mouths to consume the surplus in this country. You can only eradicate poverty," he said, "by getting rid of the birth control of money. That's a bet these ladies have quite overlooked."

Bitter opposition to the bill was voiced also by Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, Monsignor John A. Ryan, professor of industrial ethics at the Catholic University of America; Canon William Sheafe Chase, Episcopalian; Bishop Ernest M. Stires, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Long Island, and by others. Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins University, famous cancer specialist, an opponent of the bill, told the committee that he had nine children and fourteen grandchildren, and was glad to have them all.

Opposition to the measure, in fact, cuts across denominational lines, including as it does the International Reform Federation and the Lord's Day Alliance, both interdenominational; the United Lutheran Church in America, the United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, the Lutheran Augustana Synod, the Social Service Commission of the Southern Baptists, Bishop Warren A. Candler, Southern Methodist, and the Home Missions Board of the Southern Baptists.

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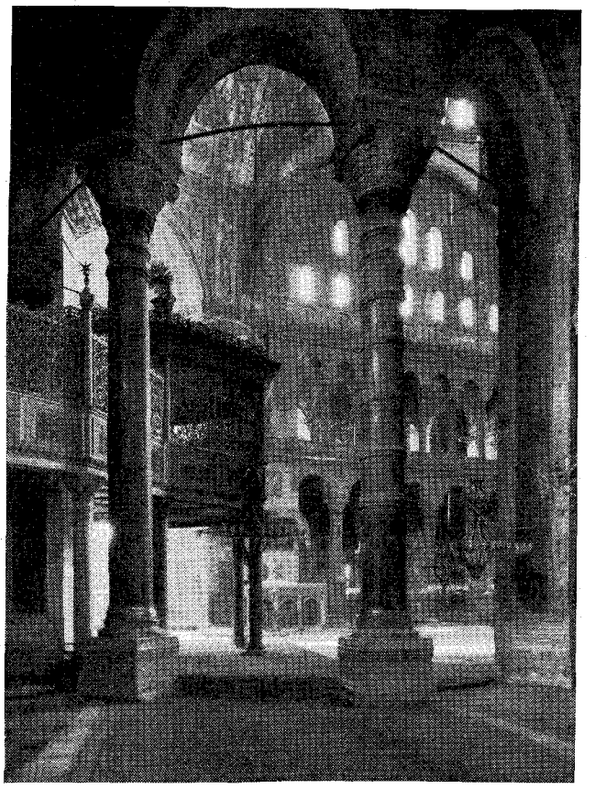
St. Sophia's Hidden Glories

Work of Restoration Uncovers Brilliant Mosaics Laid on a Ground of Gold in Vaults and on Walls

The slow removal of paint and plaster laid on nearly five centuries ago have uncovered the Christian glories concealed on the walls of St. Sophia when what was once known as the "Jewel of Christendom" was turned into a Mohammedan mosque.



Publishers Photo Service, New York

Interior view of St. Sophia

Those brilliant mosaics, laid on a ground of gold in the vaults and on the walls, are being restored through the courtesy of the Gazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of the Republic of Turkey, and the Council of Ministers of the Turkish Government. The act is another evidence of the liberal spirit that, under the guiding hands of the Gazi, has permeated the ancient capital of the Caliphs, the last of whom was ousted when the republic was born.

The work of restoration is in the hands of Thomas Whittemore, Director of the Byzantine Institute of America, who has already given two years to the patient and careful toil required. When the work has been completed in the main building, says the London *Times*, "one of the greatest architectural interiors" in the world will again be visible.

Built by Justinian the Great, under the direction of Anthemius of Tralles and his nephew, Isidorus of Miletus, the temple was founded in 532 and dedicated on Christmas Day, 538. It was made into a Mohammedan mosque after the Turks conquered Constantinople, now Istanbul, in 1453.

A minaret was erected at each of the four exterior angles of the building, and the interior was adapted to Mohammedan worship, mainly by the destruction or concealment of most of the mosaics which adorned the walls and vaults. When the building was put into a state of thorough repair in 1847-48 the architect was allowed to cover the mosaics with matting before being plastered over.

St. Sophia is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world and represents the highest achievement in Byzantine art. It is also one of the finest examples of vault and dome. Entering the main door from the narthex or vestibule, one sees a room more than 100 feet wide, 250 feet long and 180 feet high. Over the center of this great hall of worship rises the dome, the most impressive feature and crowning glory of the structure. The dome, 107 feet in diameter, is supported on four arches, each having a span of nearly 100 feet. The arches rest upon eight porphyry columns arranged in pairs at the four corners of the nave. In the base of the dome are forty-six arched windows, through which the building is lighted. From the cornice of the dome a half-dome extends east and west, and this in turn rests on three smaller and lower half-domes which extend to the entrance. Thus the great central hall of worship is entirely covered by a dome-shaped roof which "swells larger and larger and mounts higher and higher, as tho a miniature heaven rose overhead."

Boy Scout Membership Gains

Tho "last year was one of the most difficult through which the Boy Scouts of America has passed in the twenty-four years of its existence," the organization showed an increase of 27,226, or a 4 per cent. gain, in its membership, according to an announcement by James E. West, Chief Scout Executive. A report from the 553 councils, and approximately 30,000 Scout units, showed a total membership of 904,240 on December 31.

The association of Boy Scouts was started in 1908 by Lieutenant-General Lord Baden-Powell. It is known now in every country of the world, and it has more than 2,000,000 members.

The First 1934 Lynching

Kentucky has furnished the first lynching of 1934. Rex Scott, a Negro, charged with the murder of a fellow-laborer, Alex Johnson, a white man, was forcibly taken from jail in Perry County and hanged to a tree in nearby Knott County. Four men were arrested as members of the lynching party, and a special grand jury was called to inquire into the crime.

Upon receipt of the news of the lynching, the Kentucky House of Representatives adopted a resolution pledging support of Governor Laffoon in "any steps he may take" to prevent lynchings.

In an editorial entitled "What Will Be Our Lynching Record for 1934?", Dr. W. P. King writes in the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

"Again, the pulpit must speak in no uncertain terms in an arraignment of the growing menace of lynch lawlessness. . . . The individualistic theology of a large element of the Southern Baptist, Southern Methodist and Presbyterian churches should be corrected. A large class of our preachers should be reminded to let the Egyptians and Israelites have a good long rest, and also the sins of the ancient Amalekites, and to deal in a Christian way with our own social and racial problems. It is high time that we were dealing with the murderous crimes of 'Americanites.'

"Preachers who condone or apologize for lynching turn the pulpit into a coward's castle and are unworthy of their calling; they should surrender their credentials and take their places among the renegades of society, where they belong."

5,000 Adopted Children

Ernest, a two-year-old, bright-eyed, smiling youngster, is the five-thousandth child placed for adoption by the Child Placing and Adoption Committee of the New York State Charities Aid Association. He is in a happy household in upstate New York, and there are four dogs and three cats for him to play with.

During the thirty-five years of its existence, the child-placing of the committee has been remarkably successful, according to Miss Sophie van S. Theis, in charge of the child adoption work. The first child to find a foster home, which was in 1899, is now grown up and an accomplished musician. Half of the 5,000 children in foster homes are now eighteen years old, and all are happily situated.

Children of all ages are received by the committee, of which Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson is chairman, and an average of 150 boys and girls is placed in trustworthy homes each year.

The children cared for by the committee come under its jurisdiction because of the death of parents, because of broken homes or because their parents are unwilling to care for them.

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Bitterness Over O'Neill's New Play

"Days Without End," a Modern Miracle Drama Produced by the Theater Guild, Draws Severe Criticism by Daily Newspapers, But Catholic Press Comes to Defense

IT might be expected that Eugene O'Neill's latest play, "Days Without End," produced by the Theater Guild, would raise discussion; but not such a bitter controversy as has arisen. Produced first in Boston it was received with reservations; brought to New York it encountered critical disapproval, mainly on the score of its literary and dramatic qualities.

" 'Days Without End' lacks size, imagination, vitality, beauty and knowledge of human character. Sometimes Mr. O'Neill writes his story as tho he had never written a play before." (Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times*.)

The story deals with John Loving made bitter by the loss of his parents in childhood. He has tried all manner of modern doctrines of revolt only to find the blackness in his soul grown deeper. He has tried marriage only to find the love he hoped for escapes him. A single experience in infidelity left him nauseated.

"Modern Miracle"

To realize himself to himself he has written a novel and the playwright's method of presentation is for him to tell his story first in part to his uncle, a priest, who has been his childhood guardian, then in continuation to his wife and uncle. By his side always is a masked figure, his alter ego, who contradicts his higher yearnings, insinuates his blacker thoughts and real intentions, and finally urges that he bring about the death of his wife, the only anchor for his soul's salvation left him. When her death seems imminent, the result of exposure that gives her pneumonia, he rushes to a church and falling before a crucifix, prays for redemption from his wasted life. His final confession brings about the "modern miracle"—his wife saved from dying.

This barest outline must suffice since the purpose here is to report more the reactions of the play than the play itself.

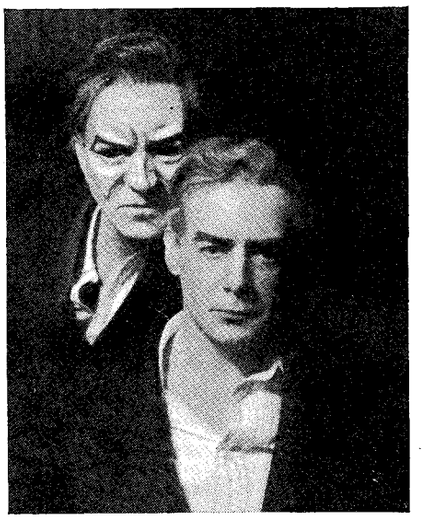
"It is 'a modern miracle play.' It is a miracle play without simplicity, without eloquence, without dignity. It is a religious tract clumsily tied to unpicturesque claptrap and most threadbare wording." (Gilbert Gabriel, *New York American*.)

"According to Mr. O'Neill 'Days Without End' is a 'modern miracle play,' but the description hardly seems accurate. For almost everything that was simple, straightforward, and disarmingly poignant in the miracle plays of old becomes tedious, ridiculously elaborate, turgid and artificial in this fakey preachment of our own times." (John Mason Brown, New York *Evening Post*.)

Other reviewers dealt with the play in similar vein, not stressing the probability that O'Neill was here writing his own confession of faith. "Whether or not that is what O'Neill has actually done is none of my business here," writes Mr. Gabriel. "Here I must recognize him not as a happier soul, but a better or worse playwright."

The weekly press that followed presented a different story, especially the organs representing the Catholic faith. Gerard B. Donnelly, S. J., wrote in *America* (New York):

"I have seen a magnificently Catholic play—a play Catholic in its characters, its story, its mood, and its moral. With a



John Loving and His Alter Ego
Earle Larimore and Stanley Ridges (left)

Catholic priest in it—the noblest priest in the history of the modern theater. With Catholic prayers in it. With dialog about the Faith, mortal sin, Confession, and the mercy of God. A play that defies all the Broadway traditions and dares to close with its hero kneeling in a Catholic church before a great carved crucifix.

"I happen to be a Jesuit, whose job it has often been to preach the Spiritual Exercises. I had never thought to find Loyola's Principle and Foundation talked of in the theater. Yet I have just seen a play that is nothing less than a deeply earnest sermon on the End of Man."

Father Donnelly saw the play as the theme of St. Augustine—the yearning of the human heart for God. Again it is a morality on pride, "the ancient Catholic concept in which pride is the primal and terrible sin." "The sin of Lucifer and the angels—a fierce hatred of God that burst out into a war against Him."

In *The Commonweal* (New York) Richard Dana Skinner lauded the play as one "which in its spiritual content, some of us dared to hope would emerge from the deep conflicts within O'Neill's poet soul." "If this play is, as I believe, the spiritual culmination of every play that O'Neill has written before, it is because it fits, with all the perfection of a poet's pilgrimage, directly into the amazing sequence which gives unity and meaning and strength to O'Neill's work."

To many, he wrote, "the towering paradox of victory in surrender will be lost. But to those who understand the universal soul of the mystic, in all times and all ages, the meaning will be plain enough." In a subsequent issue Mr. Skinner wrote: "I can not say that the New York critical reaction is entirely unexpected. The trouble, as I see it, is this—that the reality of the struggle toward faith is exceedingly remote from the Broadway consciousness. . . . If, as one must assume from many of the reviews, the writers of them agree more or less with the critic who openly discounts the importance of faith itself, then, it is very easy to understand why they should regard the struggle of Mr. O'Neill's hero as being much ado about nothing."

Mr. Skinner's urbanity was not shared by *The Brooklyn Tablet*, which called the dissenting critics "minions of Anti-Christ," also "pseudo-intellectuals, who hide their ignorance under the misapprehension that faith is outmoded. For this reason the grotesque reviews appearing in many of Tuesday's papers were particularly asinine."

Of course the critics did not pass these aspersions without retort. John Mason Brown reminded them that "what most of the daily reviewers objected to in 'Days Without End' was not Mr. O'Neill's theme but the lamentable way in which (as they saw it) he had failed it. It was just because he was grappling with so great a theme that according to their lights they could not help but distinguish between his subject and his treatment."

Richard Lockridge (New York *Sun*) dealt with the premise of O'Neill's fellow religionists that he is a convert to the orthodoxy he has so long antagonized. But the objection to this identification lies in the doubt whether or not O'Neill is dealing in symbolism:

"Wishing to dramatize a conflict between love and hate, O'Neill could hardly have done otherwise than employ for the one the symbol with which it is inextricably associated in the minds of all men living in a civilization which is Christian in background, whatever it may be in practises. To set up any other symbol would have been arduous and fatally wasteful of the brief time allowed the dramatist to fix terms. And no other symbol, surely, could be more poetically beautiful. But it would be unwise to see in the orthodoxy of the play more than a symbolic statement of what was in the poet's mind."

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Evolution of French Painting Since the War

By André Dubosco of the Paris *Temps*

NEVER before has the French movement in painting been so intensive as since the war. The most diverse influences have been felt in the most abundant and the most varied of production. Nowhere in the world could be seen such a diversity in the types, methods, theories and, one may say, such chaos. It seems that the medley of all sorts produced by the war perpetuated itself after the peace in painting; in fact, the first influences felt that for ten years was in vogue in Paris. In one word its devotees and its zealots qualified it as "art moderne," which really does not have any significance, as any art of the day is by definition modern. Impressionism, cubism, and pointillism were at one time modern arts but a particular significance was attached to the epithet "modern." Modern art was, for its followers, a revolutionary art, superior, intellectual, abstract, for whom generally, the representation of reality was not necessary. Far from it; useless even, almost forbidden, in any case obsolete and antiquated. Design and form were only a pretext for color harmonies or for the applications of theories, often just as such, but which did not permit of being transposed from the abstract to the plastic. For example: to translate by the medium of the brush the multiplicity of visions, of sensations, or of thoughts of the painter in one and the same minute, one sees the results that would follow such a course. Such conceptions of painting resulted in a nonsensical production and were inevitably bound to call for a reaction.

In a Park

By Henri Matisse

were foreign. Young artists from all over the world again installed themselves in Paris and gave to the "Quartier Montparnasse" the vogue it had lost; a new life and gaiety, as rapid as it was unexpected. The works of these foreign painters done more often in the manner of some renowned French painter produced results most bizarre if not of the happiest; but money after the war was spent easily, in fact so much so that these productions, overvalued by merchants, sold for their weight in gold and encouraged their authors to multiply them. Then came a period of speculation. One saw quantities of canvases of no real value but in the taste of the day, that snobbish new rich wished to possess on the dealer's word. This infatuation enriched both merchants and painters. The golden age of painting had arrived. The gods, Mercury leading as fits the messengers of Olympus, had regained Mt. Parnassus.

It lasted about ten years, then public and private financial difficulties started. Paintings sold less, prices went down, merchants closed their shops, artists left for their various countries; the crisis in painting came and still lasts. Then new tendencies came in.

But before coming to the point and saying what those tendencies are I want to determine the general character of the art

Nevertheless, I am anxious to say: modern art is not to be condemned in the mass. It has its extremists but also its representatives remarkable for the creation of new harmonies that no school of painting, be it Flemish, Italian, French or Spanish, had ever known; and by a simplification of design that differentiates itself from the exact and scholarly art of the primitives.

Moreover, a few years ago, new tendencies arose and rapidly asserted themselves. The repudiation of "abstract art" as some qualify modern art, is more and more marked in the yearly salons and the Parisian galleries. According to the critics and the amateurs painting much more serious and more dignified than that of recent years everywhere attracts the eye, holds the attention of the less initiated, and makes them more critical of the ridiculous productions that have too long submerged the sane and sincere paintings.

What is the destiny of painting? I wouldn't venture a prediction. Without any doubt one anticipates for to-morrow a painting stripped of the dross that has covered it in the last period; and then? Beyond this period of purification what will happen? Some dread a return to academicism and insipidity or to the contrary excess. I know very well that, in reality, excess calls its opposite, but for my part, I do not fear here the application of that rule and I hold this time to the exception. Our pictorial production is too prolific, too many new harmonies have appeared under the brush of our painters, their palettes have too new a resplendency to end only in remaking a past which had its merit, but which expressed itself in its characteristic manner. Every century, every nation has possessed the expression of its own beauty.

Other experiences, other sentiments, other passions have agitated our period. When the time of expression and synthesis will arrive, and maybe it is near, no doubt an art characteristic of that time will come and impose itself. Already, if one looks carefully, it is not so difficult to determine the main lines of the painting of our times. New harmonies, intelligence and sensibility, realism more than stylization; the stock of nonsense once rejected and cast aside, that is what would seem to be the natural evolution. It remains to be seen to what end these qualities and gifts will be employed and how far they will be able to be carried by those who possess them. It is the secret of the future. In any case one may be sure that they will be put to the service of our pictorial tradition, founded on reason as much as on sensibility.

Fining Shakespeare

The Comédie Française has been penalized 1,000 francs for allowing Shakespeare to insult democracy. This institution, subsidized by the Government, produced "Coriolanus" and found that the audience cheered it to the echo. But certain lines in the play seemed to a Radical Deputy to be subversive of the present régime. "Coriolanus," bereft of Shakespeare's poetry in the translated version, had said that the public were a lot of ignoramuses, and that whenever they voted they always voted wrong. The audience cheered the statement and the Deputy so worked on the Finance Committee that they lopped 1,000 francs from the Comédie's annual subsidy.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* commented:

"No Anglo-Saxon, of course, would find anything subversive in 'Coriolanus,' because when English-speaking people go to a Shakespearean performance they go with the idea that they are going to listen to some antique poetry. Not so the French, since in the process of translation all the poetry is filtered out and all the archaic quality. Nothing remains but the stark substance, stripped of all deceptive verbal ornament. And when political opinions are expressed they come out with all the brutal challenge of a campaign speech."

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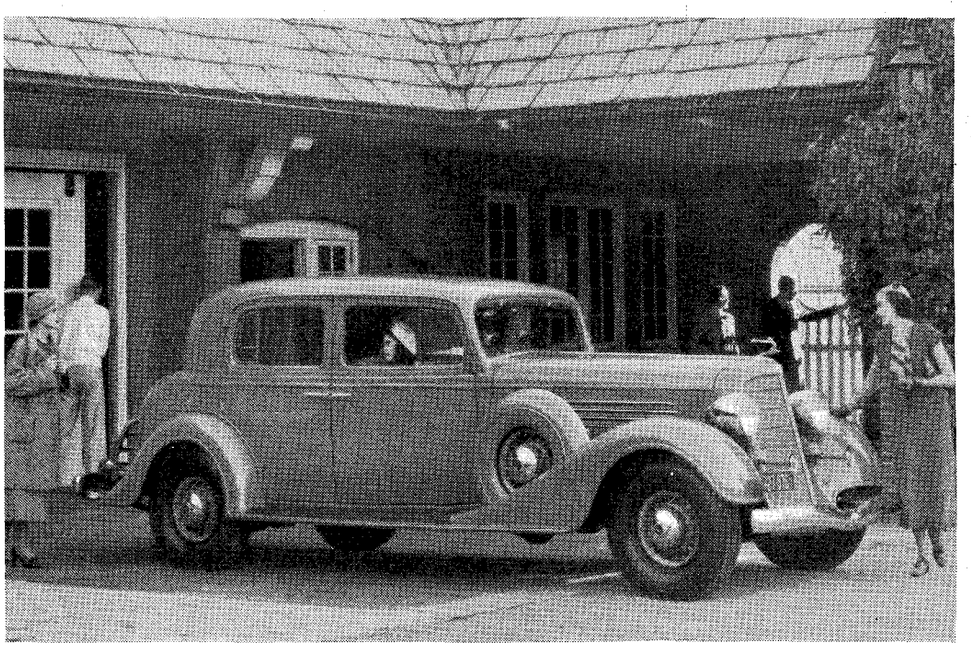
AGAIN there is a better automobile . . . and AGAIN Buick is building it

THE *NEW* BUICK

Buick

with Knee-Action Wheels

A General Motors Silver Anniversary Model



AGAIN the outstanding advancements in motor car engineering are advancements introduced by Buick.

★ First of all, there's the new GLIDING RIDE, mainly due to BUICK'S KNEE-ACTION WHEELS with gently operating coil springs.

◆ ◆ ◆

★ And then there's NEW DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHT, giving greater body room, and making the back seat ride as comfortably as the front.

◆ ◆ ◆

★ Also the RIDE STABILIZER, which eliminates sidesway and body roll, and new AIR-CUSHION TIRES—both combining with Knee-Action Wheels and new distribution of weight to give Buick's gliding ride.

◆ ◆ ◆

★ Another headliner is VACUUM-POWER BRAKES, giving more effective stopping power with only one-half the former pedal pressure.

◆ ◆ ◆

★ And another, COMPLETE AUTOMATIC STARTING . . . with choke, heat control, spark advance and idle control, ALL automatic.

★ And still others—new CENTER POINT STEERING . . . Improved Fisher No Draft Ventilation . . . and new Safety Multibeam Headlighting System, to mention only a few.

◆ ◆ ◆

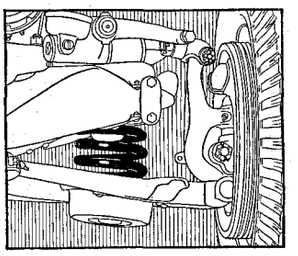
All of these advancements give revolutionary new results in gliding ease—in safety—in comfort—and in *automatic* operation and control. And almost all of them *were introduced by Buick.*

See the new Buick—and then *ride* in it. Learn how thoroughly it fulfills this pledge—When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them.

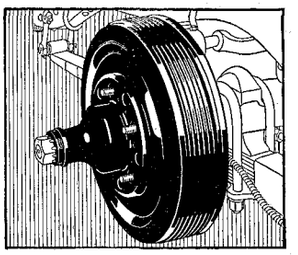
◆

REMEMBER—**It takes all four of these features to give the gliding ride as Buick gives it:**

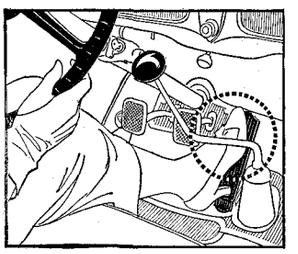
1 Knee-Action Wheels 2 Balanced Weight and Springing 3 The Ride Stabilizer 4 Air-Cushion Tires



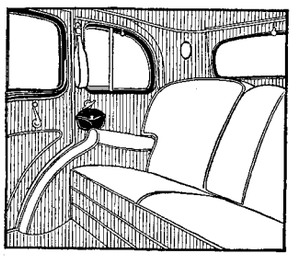
KNEE-ACTION WHEELS



NEW VACUUM-POWER BRAKES



COMPLETE AUTOMATIC STARTING



NEW BODIES BY FISHER

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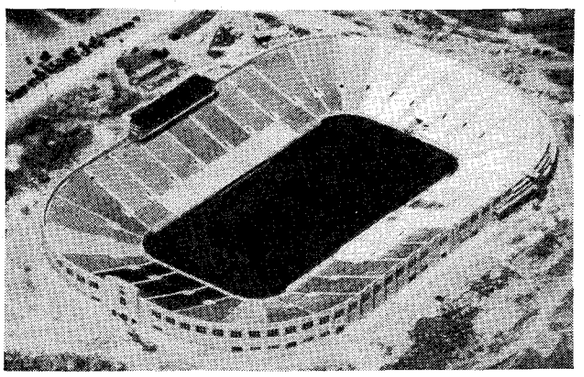
Football Under the Knife Again

National Rules Committee Meets This Week-end to Decide Whether the Status Quo of the Game Shall Be Altered to Meet the Demands of Spectators

THE national football rules committee is meeting this year in Atlanta, at the invitation of H. J. Stegeman, athletic director at the University of Georgia. This unprecedented move into the South is not likely to bring any unprecedented changes in the rules; still they meet, like a disarmament conference, to decide upon weapons of football warfare for more than a half million young American athletes. Preliminary sectional meetings of coaches and officials have raised the questions that will be ironed out over this week-end.

Suggested changes in the rules all tend to make football a more open, spectacular game. The proposed changes that will probably receive the most support are: concerning the field goal—put the goal posts back on the goal line; concerning the forward pass—permit a pass to be thrown from any point behind the line of scrimmage and allow a forward pass into the end zone to be ruled an incompleted pass instead of a touchback, except on fourth down; concerning the dead ball—abolish the rule which now prevents a player from continuing after any part of his body other than his hands or feet has touched the ground, change the blocked kick rule so that either side may run with a recovered blocked kick which has not crossed the line of scrimmage, and abolish the fumble rule which now prevents a player from running with a fumbled ball after he has recovered it. Another question deserving of attention has been raised by Coach D. O. McLaughry of Brown. Why start a football game all over again at the beginning of the second half?

Football offense seems to have run aground during the past two years. The changes in numerical scoring show how the emphasis shifted from a kicking attack to a running attack as the game developed. Statistics record the final blow to the drop-kicked field goal when the goal posts were set back ten yards in 1927. As the drop-kick disappeared, the punt grew as a weapon of offense. Development of the quick kick and accurate sharp-shooting for "touch" in "dead man's corner" have been deciding factors in many games, but those weapons have reduced scoring by pushing teams back on their own goal lines.



© Wide World

Football's biggest problem—an empty stadium

Penalty for successive incompleted forward passes in the same series of downs has definitely eliminated a lot of the wild gambles that teams resort to in desperate attempts to score. But there is no reason why there should be any more element of luck in a forward pass than in a line play, or in the pass from center when the ball is put into play. Professional teams have demonstrated that a pass can be made a legitimate method of attack in which there is little or no element of chance; they are not afraid to pass even from behind their own goal line. The secret lies in perfection. Perhaps if an incompleted pass were made a free ball, more emphasis would be placed on accuracy.

More cramped play cropped up when safety—both for the players and the goal line—was legislated into the game with the rule that downed a runner when any part of his body other than his hands or feet touched the ground. Life has no such safeguards legislated into it, and football shouldn't have if it is to build anything more than bodies and stadia. And with all this bother about "safety," it might be well to remember that Rugby has no rules to protect the player—as a matter of fact, there is a rule which specifically prohibits protective padding—and the players seem to survive to a ripe old *playing* age.

Most of the opinions voiced about rule changes, even among the undergraduates, seem most concerned with so altering the game as to insure bigger gate receipts. It might be well to consider introducing more open play into the game because such a change would make football more fun for the *player*. Look at the rapid rise of Rugby as a player's game—all wide open, and every man runs with the ball.

There will be probably few if any changes in the rules this year. Walter Okeson, chairman of the rules committee, has gone on record in favor of a status quo. Dana X. Bible, president of the Football Coaches Association, has voiced a similar opinion. And yet Bible wrote "Yes" after three rule changes suggested in a questionnaire sent out by THE LITERARY DIGEST. Other members of the rules committee might also change their minds. If we are to have a new game, let us hope that it will belong more to the *player* than to the coaches, the alumni, and the athletic budget.

Evolution of the Game's Ailments*

The Field Goal

1865. Ball not carried; kicked as in soccer.
1876. Rugby rules adopted.
1884. Numerical scoring:

	Touchdown,	2.	Field goal,	5.
	"	4.	" "	5.
1897.	"	5.	" "	5.
1904.	"	5.	" "	4.
1909.	"	5.	" "	3.
1912.	"	6.	" "	3.

1926. Drop-kicked goals, 144. Place-kicked goals, 152. Total field goals, 296.
1927. Goal posts set back 10 yards behind goal line.
1928. Drop-kicked goals, 16. Place-kicked, 28. Total field goals, 44.
1933. Drop-kicked, 7. Place-kicked, 55. Total field goals, 62.

The Pass

1876. Rugby code allowed lateral.
1906. Forward pass adopted. Greatly restricted.
1910. Pass must be thrown from at least 5 yards behind line of scrimmage.
1912. "Forward pass zone" 10 yards back of each goal line in which offensive team could legally receive pass.
1922. Forward pass used to score point after touchdown.
1926. In same series of downs, each succeeding incompleted forward pass penalized by loss of down and 5 yards.

The Dead Ball

1876. Under Rugby rules, ball nearly always free, even in the hands of the opposing team.
1927. Fumbled punt and missed backward pass (except from center) a dead ball, not a loose ball.
1928. Muffed punt put on same basis as a fumble.
1929. Muffed or fumbled ball recovered by opposing team after striking ground can not be run with, automatically dead at point of recovery.
1932. Ball dead when any part of carrying player's body except his hands or feet touch the ground.

*From Facts Compiled by Parke H. Davis and published in the *Official Intercollegiate Football Guide.*

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SPORTS CALENDAR

Fencing

Feb. 14—Foils—Women's Junior Championship, individual, Fencers Club, New York City.

Feb. 17—Foils—Individual Junior Championships, finals, Newark Athletic Club, Newark, N. J.

Golf

Feb. 10-11—"Championship of the World," Goodman vs. Shute, Biltmore Course, Miami, Fla.

Feb. 12-16—Mid-winter Invitation, Los Angeles, Calif.

Polo

Feb. 17—High-goal Handicap, Midwick Club, Pasadena, Calif.

Squash Racquets

Feb. 10-12—National Men's Championship, Boston, Mass.

Track

Feb. 10—Intercollegiate Relay Carnival, Boston A. A., Boston.

Feb. 12—Metropolitan Senior Indoor Championships, New York.

Winter Sports

Feb. 10-11—National Senior A.A.A. Championship Bob-Sled Races, on Mt. Van Hoevenberg Olympic run.

Tennis

Feb. 17-24—Women's Indoor Tennis Championship, New York City.

Horse Racing Booms in Florida

Last year saw legalized betting bring a New Deal to horse racing in New Hampshire and Texas; each State held both creditable and successful meetings. This year, mid-season in Florida, where parismutuels and totalizators have justified the public's renewed confidence in the conduct of horse racing, finds the best stables in America competing before record crowds at Hialeah Park in Miami. This will be the best racing year that Florida has ever seen—horses running every day from December to middle March.

When Dwyer's Tropical Park closed its twenty-two-day meeting that opened the racing season in Florida, business manager F. D. P. Schuyler reported an average daily mutuels play of $121,199—the equivalent of over 60,000 little $2 mutuel tickets that are bought to support the Sport of Kings!

The band played "Till We Meet Again" over the Tropical Park meeting, and on the following day, William Vincent Dwyer offered best wishes as Joseph E. Widener opened his lavish racing plant at Hialeah Park. Back in 1926, Hialeah was a scorched scrap of Florida wasteland; to-day it is a Garden of Eden. Joseph E. Widener, vice-chairman of the Jockey Club and long a big voice in horse racing, spent more than $2,000,000 for the transformation.

On the opening day at Hialeah, Mortimer Mahoney, manager of mutuels, reported a total play of $255,717, a 50 per cent. increase over last year's opening $160,142. All that money went through the big Australian totalizator that stands as a symbol of honesty and the protector of the betting public that supports the Sport of Kings.

ACT I . . **He had a heart . . .**

Winded easily. That "played-out" feeling. If he exercised, heart went like a trip-hammer.

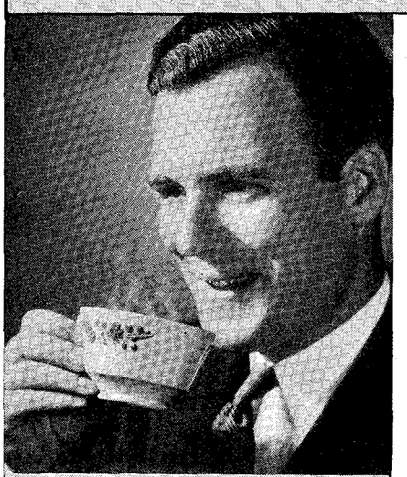
Physical examination. Fears confirmed. "Weak heart." Was this the beginning of the end?

ACT II . . **His wife checked up**

Doctor: "Take a few sensible precautions. Cut out heart-pushers like the caffeine in coffee."

She: "I'll make him this caffeine-free Kaffee-Hag Coffee. It has a marvelously mellow, smooth taste."

ACT III . . **She saved the day**



He: "Give up coffee? Not when it tastes this good! What? . . . this Kaffee-Hag? Well, well! No wonder my heart's eased down."

Kellogg's

KAFFEE-HAG

(Pronounced Kaffee-HAIG)

COFFEE

What about you? What are you doing to keep heart, nerves, digestion from cracking under the strain of modern living? Have you thought about giving up caffeine, the drug in ordinary coffee?

Change today to Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee. Blend of finest Brazilian and Colombian beans. An improved process removes 97% of the *bitter* caffeine. Result: safe coffee, *mellower* coffee. Cook it strong. Never bitter . . . always mellow, smooth.

Drink Kaffee-Hag for three weeks. Drink it for its fine coffee enjoyment, and feel better.

Send 15 cents in stamps for a generous sample can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee and a booklet on coffee and health. Use this coupon.

KELLOGG COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich.

Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee (97% caffeine-free) and booklet. I enclose 15c in stamps. (8) LDH 2.10

Mr.
Mrs.
Miss
Address

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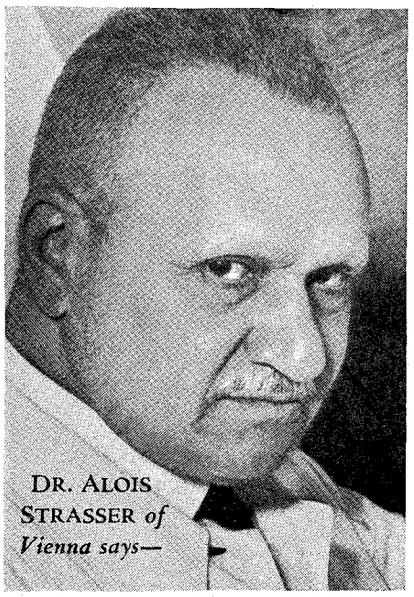
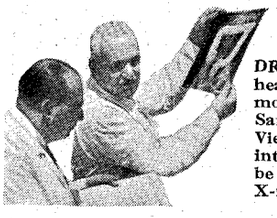


"HEADACHE
—that's a sign of Body Poisons"



DR. STRASSER, head of the famous Winternitz Sanatorium in Vienna, warns intestines must be kept *clean*. X-rays show how.

DO YOUR bowels function normally? Probably not, say doctors, if you have frequent headaches!

As the famous Dr. Strasser (above) puts it, "When intestines become unclean, your body absorbs poisons." If we would then avoid headaches, "nerves," indigestion, etc., we must take some action.

"My advice," states Dr. Strasser, "is to include fresh yeast in the daily food."

And he goes on: "Fresh yeast in a short time puts intestines back in good working order . . . banishing all symptoms of self-poisoning" . . . *Including headaches!*

You know a clean system is important. So why not eat fresh yeast—3 cakes every day? You can get Fleischmann's Yeast—rich in vitamins B, G, D—at grocers, restaurants and soda fountains, and directions are on the label.

IMPORTANT! Fleischmann's Yeast for health comes only in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label. It's yeast in its fresh, effective form—the kind doctors advise.

"When I was in high school," writes Elinor Miksitz, Miami, Fla., "I was struck by accident and knocked unconscious. My nerves were so upset I couldn't digest my food. My doctor advised Fleischmann's Yeast . . . Almost immediately my stomach condition was improved... headaches disappeared."

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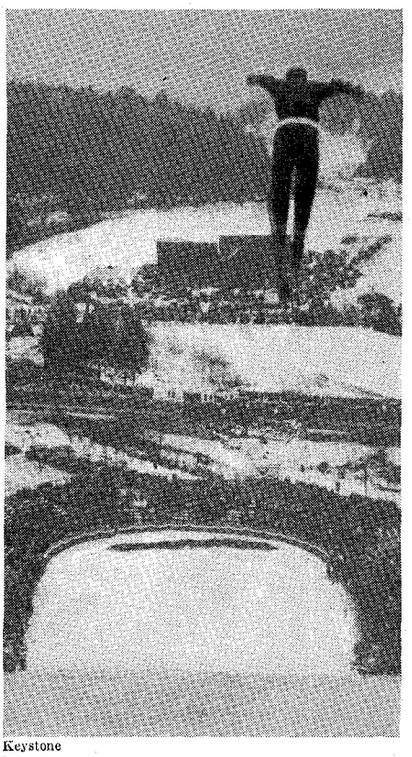
America Cradles Scandinavia's Sport

Skiing Is an Age-Old Thrill, But to the United States Goes the Credit for Developing Spectacular Jumping

Long before the Christian era, feet found wings in skis and men zoomed down hills and across valleys over Scandinavian snows. To Canada goes the credit for developing, on this continent, cross-country skiing (pronounced "shee-ing" abroad), but to America goes the credit for developing the most spectacular form of the sport, ski-jumping, tho in reviewing the names of the outstanding American jumpers—Alf Engen, Mikkelsen, Anton Lekang, Olaf Satre, Birger Torresen, Oimen, Bietila, and Sverre Fredheim—one might be inclined to question the justice of giving the credit to the United States.



Keystone

Johan Grottumsbraaten, of Norway, soars from the take-off at Lake Placid

The first ski-jumping record in America was established back in 1893, when Torjus Hemmestvelt came over here and jumped 103 feet at Red Wing, Michigan, for a world's record. That is a far cry from to-day's national championship meets where jumpers fly a hundred feet further than that first record and compete for honors before thousands of spectators. The slide outside Salt Lake City is the highest in America, but the Lake Placid hill in upper New York is the most perfect in point of design and construction.

Last month, more than 100 amateur jumpers soared from the lip of the 115-foot Norge Club slide in the Fox River valley at Cary, Illinois, to decide the national championship for 1934. It had not snowed for days and the weather was warm and spring-like, but that problem had been met before. Thirty thousand cubic feet of snow were shipped down from Escanaba, Michigan, to cover the slide and the hill for the meet. On melting snow, Casper Oimen of Minot, North Dakota, made two rides for 170 and 175 feet to win the national title for the fourth time since 1929. Oimen's jumps can not compare with such marks as that of 257 feet set by the professional, Alf Engen at the Ogden, Utah, slide in 1932; but considering conditions, Oimen's marks were quite creditable.

To be good at this game, one must learn while still too young to feel or understand the meaning of fear. The case of Paul Bietila, the fourteen-year-old youngster who smashed his hip off the Cary slide in the National last month, is a perfect example of this first rule. When young Bietila was only eleven years old he demanded that he be allowed to jump in a tournament on the famous "Suicide Hill" at Ishpeming, Michigan. Young Paul made only one ride that day, for 111 feet and a fall—but he had strapped his wings to his feet and tried them, and he was unafraid. Three years later he hung up a mark of 196 feet for the rest of the "boy class" riders to leap for.

As a matter of fact, the number of falls in the average tournament is far less than the newsreels would indicate. The number of falls in a tournament depends a great deal upon the construction of the hill where the meet is held. The jumper, traveling a mile a minute, springs from the take-off in order to get as much distance as possible out of his jump, but that jump must not carry beyond the "hill maximum," under penalty of a broken leg. The whole secret of a ski-jumper's charmed life lies in the fact that he lands on the steep downgrade of the hill beyond the knoll that drops away from the lip of the take-off. The shock of landing is absorbed by the angle of the hill, but if the jump carries past the hill and out on to the flat at its base—past the "hill maximum"—the jumper is indeed fortunate who survives for a second ride in that tournament or in that year.

Fearless appearance as the jumper roars down to the take-off counts points for form; then at the take-off, he must spring high into the air—that nets him points for "effort." Whether that "effort" breaks his leg or brings a winning jump is no concern of the three judges; the jumper must try. Judging for form continues past the landing and until the jumper appears to have his skis under control. No points are docked if he falls when he tries to stop before the spectators at the end of the slide out from the jump. Few people realize that form counts as much as distance—twenty points for form and twenty points for distance. There are very few sports that require as much courage as ski-jumping, but the jumper must have good form as well as courage to win in stiff competition.

At best, all other forms of ski-sport must remain a dull and uninteresting rival for the gagging thrill of the ski-jumper's soaring flight from the take-off to a wild, sliding landing and a sudden, slithering stop in a shower of flying snow flakes out on the flat at the very feet of the spectators.

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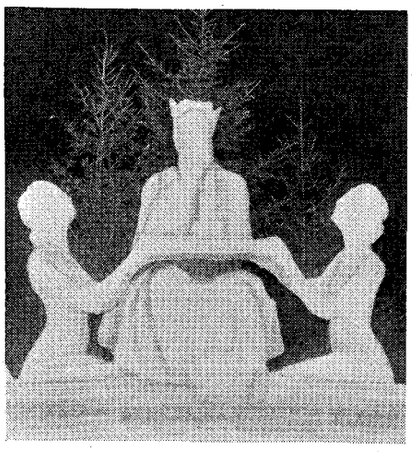
Dartmouth Winter Carnival

Tucked away up in a corner of the United States at Hanover, New Hampshire, Dartmouth College has long played a leading rôle in the development of winter sports in America. And at Dartmouth, the Outing Club has taken the lead in placing the ski boot and the skate on an equal sports and social footing with the football shoe. That fact has given Dartmouth a spirit, a flavor all its own. Skis and a mackinaw are just as much a part of the standard equipment at Dartmouth as brass buttons and a rifle at West Point. A Yale man, for instance, would be inclined to scoff at these "woodsmen" up at Dartmouth; but the rough winters up in New Hampshire do leave a distinguishing mark on a Dartmouth man that might well be the envy of every "son of Eli" or any other college.

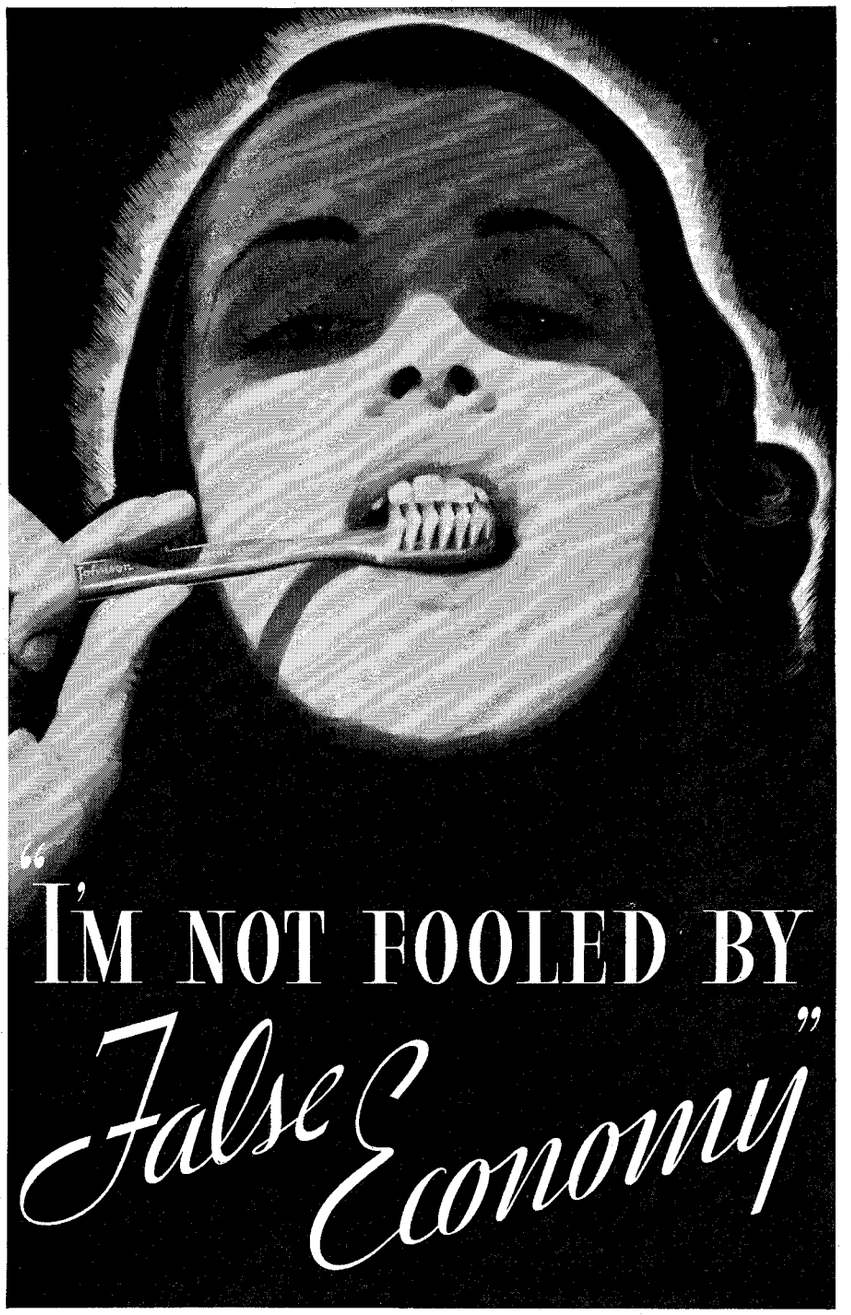
Interest in Winter Sports

The Dartmouth Winter Carnival is completely Dartmouth's; it could happen nowhere else any more than Mardi Gras could attain the same meaning in any city other than New Orleans. The Dartmouth Outing Club, DOC, started the Winter Carnival back in 1910, the year of the club's own birth. The 1934 carnival week-end begins February 9 with ski and snowshoe races and speed and figure skating. Hockey games, costume dances at night, downhill ski races, ski-jumping, and ski-joring round out a weekend in the carnival spirit, dedicated to the American love of the outdoors in any weather. All manner of sculptured figures and groups, carved out of great ice blocks or packed snow, stand in front of all the dormitories and fraternity houses and in the center of the campus as a fitting setting for the coronation of a Carnival Queen.

DOC's Winter Carnival is a sort of exposition, a parade in proof of the part that winter sports play in Dartmouth undergraduate life—to-day, some 200 students are enrolled in the recreational ski classes. Just this past fall, the newly organized Dartmouth Alumni Outing Club acquired a 1,000-acre tract on Mt. Moosilauke, southern outpost of the White Mountains and familiarly known as "Dartmouth's own mountain," as a center for indulging their old undergraduate interest in winter sports.



Night photograph of an ice sculpture group in the center of the Dartmouth campus



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● "Why should I save a few pennies and get a brush that only cleans part of my teeth? My dentist told me that *back* of my front teeth was where tartar and trouble start.

"I'll take a Tek. I *know* it cleans back there as easily as every place else. And it's the first tooth brush I ever had that did.

"And when I buy a brush I expect to really use it—hard. Tek bristles are always zippy. I used to need a new brush every month until I found Tek. Figure it out yourself. *I'm really spending less a year on brushes.*"

Don't take a chance! Start today with Tek and keep *all* your teeth clean and healthy. Tek's Better Bristles are laboratory-selected for purity, resiliency—long-life. Tek is sterilized, Cellophane-sealed and guaranteed! Tek Jr. for children and smaller mouths.

Johnson & Johnson
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. CHICAGO, ILL.

Tek
AMERICA'S Quality TOOTH BRUSH

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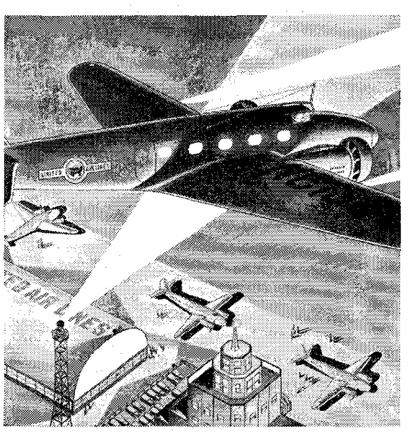

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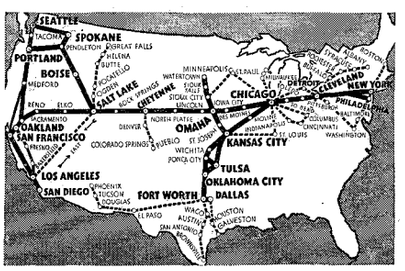

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The Galloping Game Moves Indoors

By Robert F. Kelley

Wide World

Wide World

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Wide World

Four leading players of the outdoor game that are at the top indoors. From left to right: Winston Guest, at 10 goals; James Mills, at 8; E. T. Gerry, at 7; and Michael Phipps, at 7

About twenty years ago on a wet, windy day in winter a group of horsemen were gathered at Dickel's Riding Academy in West 56th Street, New York City, to watch the arrival of a group of Western horses. The weather forbade taking them to the park and the mere riding them about the ring palled after a while. One of the group thought of a wild idea, and offered it as a sort of joke—"indoor polo." To-day that wild idea has grown to a point where the Indoor Polo Association of America, founded back in 1915, is the governing body for a membership of sixty-three organized clubs spread through New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Canada. And last year, a national championship final was played before an attendance of 13,000 people, with more turned away from the doors of the 124th Field Artillery Armory in Chicago.

Great Growth of Game

Yale, Princeton, Harvard, West Point and Pennsylvania Military College have formed an indoor intercollegiate association; and Brown, Michigan, Ohio State, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Northwestern, several of the Pacific Coast colleges and Virginia in the South are also taking up the game. The only national interscholastic championship in polo is conducted by the indoor body, and teams from Lawrenceville, Hill, Andover, Culver and Manlius have competed in the past. And there are hundreds of other players outside the organizations, including schoolboys and several college teams, which have not joined the intercollegiate association. An international match has been played with England, international matches have been played in the Pacific northwest, the game has been tried in England and adapted to an outdoor "bagatelle" game in France.

The problem of a ball had confronted those first players. Obviously, the wooden, outdoor ball could not be used in the close indoor quarters. But a British groom at Dickel's Academy had a soccer ball. That was too big for the ordinary polo mallets. So the group sent out for a half dozen new kitchen brooms, sawed off the bristles to the wire and knocked the ball around with that. The implements have modified, not changed. The ball to-day is a small inflated soccer ball, the mallets ordinary mallets. The ball is about four and a half inches in diameter. Players wear ordinary polo caps and the same tack used in the outdoor game.

Indoor polo is played with three men on a side, instead of the four men of the outdoor game. Its games among the top flight are of four periods length instead of eight. The uneven surface of the floor, a mixture of clay, sand and shavings, makes free hits following fouls impossible. Thus, a half point is deducted from the score of the offending team, which was the custom of the outdoor game before the introduction of the free hit. Its team play is the same as the outdoor variety, with the exception that it requires quicker changes of place and more fluid intermingling of the various players.

The ideal arena is 300 x 150 feet, the goal posts painted or hung on the end walls, ten feet apart. The sidewalls and the end have knee boards at their bases, extending in a slant away from the surface of the ring so that horses will not stumble nor drive the knees of riders against them. Obviously, with the ball rebounding from these boards there is less interruption from out of bounds play than in the outdoor game. The watchers are much closer to the players, an important factor in the steadily growing spectator interest in the sport, than they are in the spaciousness of the outdoor game. For the decorative flow of the great sized outdoor game, the indoor one substitutes an intimate, close touch.

An Inexpensive Sport

Perhaps the most important factors influencing the growth of the indoor game have been its availability and its comparative inexpensiveness. Games of four periods may be ended in an hour. Played indoors under great arc lights, the weather is never a factor. It is possible for the office worker to stop on his way home, put in an hour or a half-hour of play and get home for supper. There is no necessity for traveling miles out of a city to the open spaces where a big outdoor field would be possible. The expense is considerably less than the outdoor one. You can play indoor polo on two ponies, if they are strong enough to go two periods apiece.

The horse units of the national guard provided the chief impetus at the start. Here was not only a playing surface, but also were government horses that permitted men to play who were not owners. Every national championship had been held at historic Squadron A in New York City,

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until last year when they were transferred to the huge armory of the Chicago artillery regiment.

Clubs now are beginning to build their own rings. The old Dickel's Academy is now The Riding Club; new clubs have included indoor rings in their plans and in recent years those South Americans from Argentina who have been so important in polo have asked for plans so that one might be included in a new club in Buenos Aires. Princeton and Yale have their own riding rings. The game has been ideal for the colleges, for the average academic year is chiefly in the frozen part of the cycle of seasons.

The Star Players

The college game saw Winston Guest, outdoor internationalist, start his rise to the top of polo. He is now the top rated player indoors, the only man ever to hold a rating of ten goals in the game. The outdoor players of the top flight, at first inclined to regard the indoor game as a freak, are turning to it in increasing numbers as an acknowledged means of quickening their play. The election of officers of the association this winter saw the inclusion of Elbridge Gerry, member of the outdoor national open champions, J. C. Rathborne, Guest and Michael Phipps, all of them among the international or near international flight of the outdoor game.

In various centers, such as New York, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia, etc., leagues of teams play through a schedule during the winter. At the close of this, eliminations are held selecting sectional champions, who then go to the national as representatives of their district. Players are divided into four groups according to their handicap and national champions decided in each group. The clubs are divided into circuits, arranged geographically and there are to-day very few less players in the indoor game than the outdoor. This has come about in almost exactly twenty years, since the organization of the casual efforts of those first players resulted in the founding of the indoor association in 1915.

No mere makeshift game, indoor polo as a sport is rapidly growing to a major status, another contribution to the sporting life of a country which refuses to give over its games and retire to the fireside with the coming of winter.

Austria in the Winter

For winter sports, the Tyrolean section of Austria has become more popular with tourists every year, according to figures compiled recently by the Austrian Tourist Information Office in New York.

St. Anton, the home of the famous Olympian ski-jumper, Hannes Schneider; Kitzbühel, Hof-Gastein, Semmering, Salzburg, Innsbruck and Vienna, are all drawing winter sports enthusiasts.

To stimulate travel the Government has issued a winter tourist ticket to visitors entitling them to marked reductions in railway fares, hotel prices and concerts and art exhibitions. Last year 45,000 Americans visited Austria.

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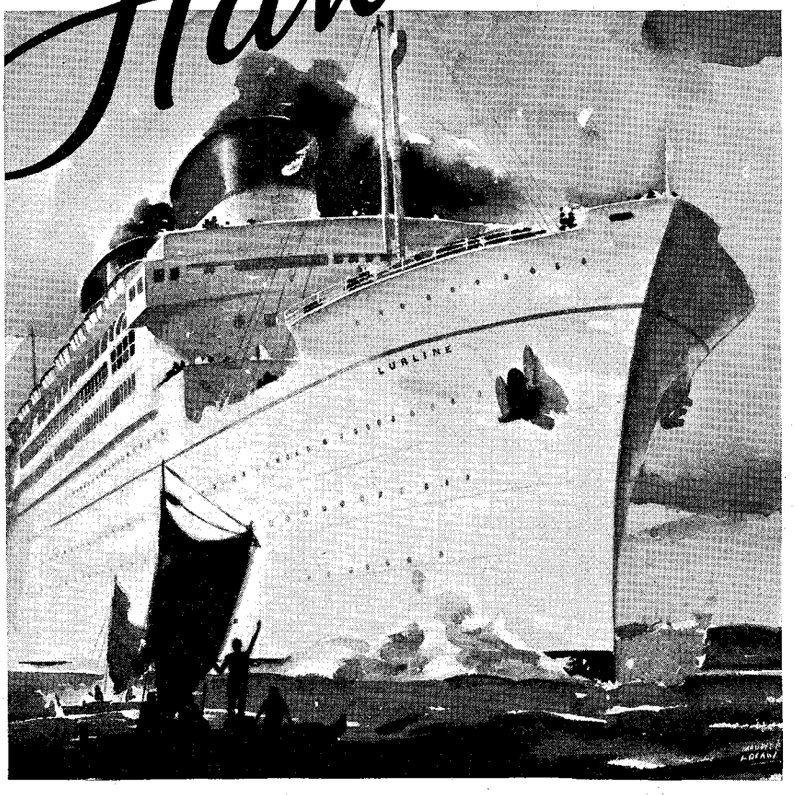

The age of steel achieves a group of masterpieces in the "Lurline", "Mariposa", "Monterey" and "Malolo", and travel scales new heights of perfection. + + Into their structure has gone every provision for anticipating the sea-farer's slightest whim . . . into their furnishings and decoration has been wrought the rich coloring of the lands they serve. + + Hawaiian languor lolls on their beach decks . . . South Sea romance lurks in a hundred corners, and ripens on broad patches of moonlit promenades . . . in scores of athletic games Fiji romps for sheer love of living. + + America is there, too, with its love of elegant dining, smart night-club gaiety, and bright assemblage in brilliant salons. + + Pacific Travel in a new de luxe edition . . . an exquisite color plate for each day at sea . . . the prize volume for any select library of travel. *Priced for the modest purse.*

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By Harold de Wolf Fuller

"War Unless———." By Sisley Huddleston. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company; $2.

Must there be another Great War? On all sides one hears people talking about the coming war as if it were inevitable and among these are persons prominent in public life. It is a shocking situation, considering not only the horrible results of the last war, but the new horrors which another such war would introduce. "Manifest destiny" has taken hold of the popular imagination as if it were an inexorable doctrine; whereas it is merely a policy of drifting. And to drift into another war would be the crime of the ages.

Mr. Huddleston does well, therefore, to stress the danger, to analyze it, and to suggest a solution. He is well qualified to speak. He has attended all the important conferences since the Great War and has met the prominent statesmen, authors, and journalists who have been influencing public opinion. To not a few readers his suggestions will seem impractical because, tho he is far from being a visionary, he is impatient with half-measures. He is not an inveterate pacifist, but he insists that when we talk about peace we look peace squarely in the face and not use it as a catch-phrase for tactical purposes. As he puts it, peace has become an instrument of national (political) policy.

The gist of the author's argument is this:

1. The Versailles Treaty and subsequent treaties and understandings have created anything but a sense of stability. Alliances have begotten counter-alliances. So the Little Entente, backed by France, has encouraged Germany and Italy to maneuver on their own account. The possibilities of intrigue and new combinations of influence created by the present geographical boundaries are tempting and innumerable.

2. There have been too many pacts having for their purpose to maintain peace. The Briand-Kellogg pact outlawed war as an instrument of national policy. It was ratified by many nations, and yet several other understandings having the same purpose have been ceremoniously entered into. These have the effect of impairing the sincerity of the Briand-Kellogg pact: The nations do protest too much.

3. Conferences, however idealistic their original purposes, have in practice proved to be towers of Babel, owing to the large number of nations represented, with all their divergent aims.

4. Open diplomacy openly arrived at has degenerated into a cheap kind of publicity and propaganda for statesmen, with the gentlemen of the press playing into their hands. The League of Nations, in particular, has lost its authority and has become "a cockpit of contending nations," with foreign ministers the principal actors; whereas it should be under the domination of professional diplomatists as aloof from material and mercenary considerations as justices of United States Supreme Court.

5. Nations continue to insist upon guarantees to ensure the *status quo*, France notoriously. This is futile, since the great Powers, as is clear by the attitude of England and the United States, are not willing to commit themselves in advance to participation in "a hypothetical conflict."

6. Competition in armaments is the height of folly. It should be understood by this time that, owing to changed conditions, no overwhelming force can now impose a *pax Romana*. The last war showed that little, materially, is gained by victory, war having taken its ruinous toll of all parties to the conflict. On the other hand, talk of disarmament can lead nowhere unless there is a deep-seated desire for peace. By disarmament Italy means naval equality with France, and America means naval equality with Great Britain, etc.

7. The first step in the right direction, according to Mr. Huddleston, would be a complete understanding among the English-speaking peoples.

8. The second step would be an agreement among the great Powers of Europe—France, Germany, Italy, and England, neglecting for the moment Russia—to put aside their rivalries and petty alliances. "If they can agree . . . . then no other nation will be capable of beginning a devastating war."

9. Finally, there must be a territorial and political revision of treaties undertaken in the spirit of the aloofness aforementioned, animated not by politics but by justice.

This, says the author, is the price of peace. "Are we prepared to pay it? If not, we shall pay the far heavier price of war."

Worth Reading

A Modern Tragedy. By Phyllis Bentley (New York: Macmillan; $2.50). Love and economics in a mill town of the Yorkshire country that this novelist knows so well. An interesting, vital study.

Stephen Foster, America's Troubadour. By John Tasker Howard (New York: Crowell; $3.50). A charming, much-needed biography of the author of "The Old Folks at Home" and other long-time favorites.

Paderewski: The Story of a Modern Immortal. By Charles Phillips (New York: Macmillan; $4). The musician, patriot, statesman memorialized in a substantial biography.

Take the Witness! By Alfred Cohn and Joe Chisholm (New York: Stokes; $2.50). An account, packed with human interest, of the colorful and successful criminal lawyer, Earl Rogers.

The Red Demon. By A. J. Wright (New York: Putnam; $2). When science can produce a cotton-devouring bug and synthetic gold. A forward-looking story of prosperity.

Facing Our Day. By William Chalmers Covert (New York: Abingdon Press; $1.50). The big opportunities of to-day put squarely up to religious leaders by a clergyman of large experience.

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On the Screen

In the fairly early days of the silent pictures Cecil B. De Mille made a photoplay based upon Sir James M. Barrie's "The Admiral Crichton" and called it, much to the amusement of those who looked down upon the cinema, "Male and Female." As it emerged under the celebrated director's lavish touch, the film, along with a spectacular shipwreck, narrated the Barrie story of the English menial who became a master of men when cast away on a primitive island. Now, in his latest picture, Mr. De Mille returns to something of the same theme in a cumbersome sort of melodrama called **Four Frightened People.** Altho the work, despite some mildly entertaining jungle scenes, is a pretty routine one, it is obvious that it contains some potentially effective dramatic ideas. The four people of the title, fugitives in the wilds of the Malay peninsula, are a bumptious newspaper man, a timid girl school-teacher, a henpecked scientist and a social worker.

Of them all, the newspaper man is potentially the most entertaining character. A boastful recorder of his own romantic prowess, he has used press and radio for years to build up the public character of a fascinating, picturesque adventurer. An essentially hollow person, he lives and struts only so long that he is in the public eye. But as soon as he is lost in the Malayan jungles, as soon as that constant acclaim deserts him, he begins to collapse, until he becomes once more the second-rate person he really always was. On the other hand, the school-teacher and the husband, hitherto oppressed by the forces of life around them, soon find themselves freed in a world where their long suppressed natural qualities can emerge once more. As for the social worker, she finds the jungle a treasure trove.

Altho the ideas inherent in the story are at least suggested and upon occasions toyed with, the film is so undramatically managed that it becomes pretty dull stuff. This, despite excellent portrayals in the four title rôles by Miss Claudette Colbert, Miss Mary Boland, Herbert Marshall and William Gargan.

As Husbands Go (AA)—A sensible and human, but not very vigorous, tale of two American matrons, who return from their tour of France with foreign ideas and foreign suitors.

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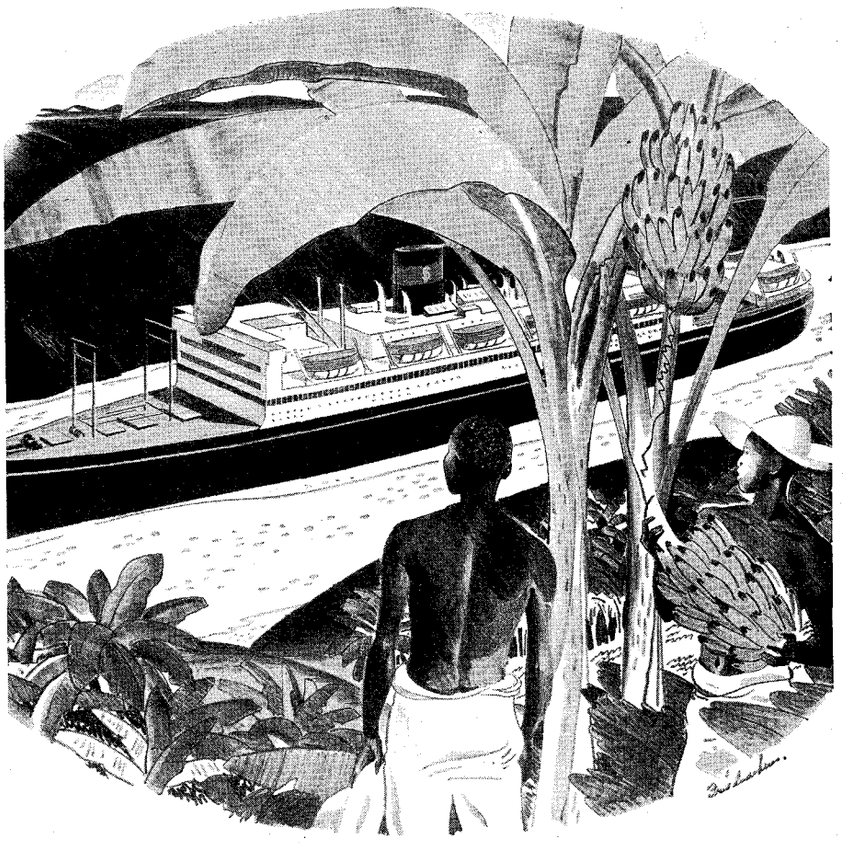
CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Private Life of Henry VIII, The Patriots (Russian), Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law, Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1., *The Prizefighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song.	Bombshell, *Too Much Harmony, *The Man Who Dared, *Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean, Lady Killer, Mirages de Paris, By Candlelight, I Was a Spy, I Am Suzanne.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children.



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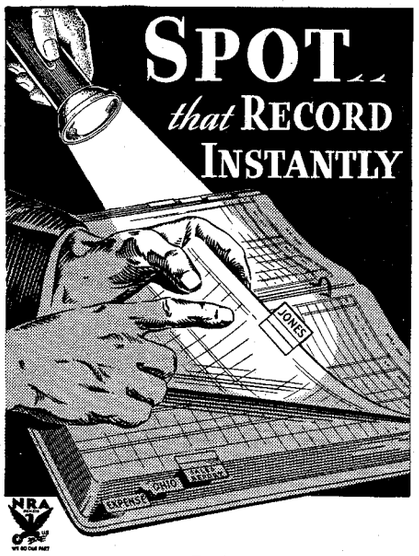

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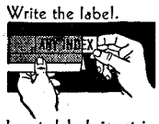

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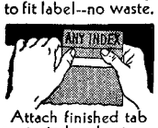

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Topics in Brief

THOSE 5-4 decisions of the Supreme Court always leave a doubt with no way of resolving it.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

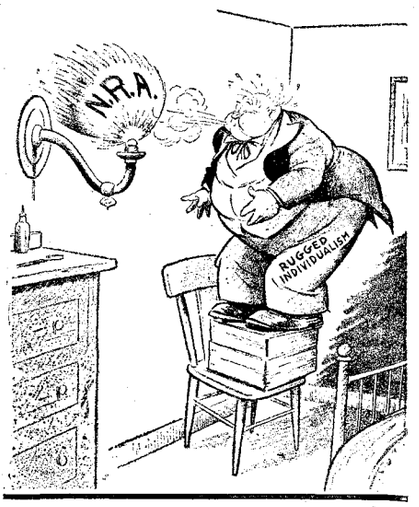
WE thought repeal was going to make a lot of difference, but there are so many places to get a drink it seems as if we still have prohibition.—*Judge.*

WE'RE afraid Emma Goldman won't like it in America now—when she begins hearing the crop of young smarties calling her an old standpatter.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE American dollars that feel the cheapest are, no doubt, those spent in France. — *Weston (Ore.) paper.*

CONDITIONS are rapidly improving, it is true, but there's still a detour sign at the entrance to Easy Street. — *Atlanta Journal.*

WE don't know why crime flourishes, but it's not because there aren't enough official promises to stamp it out. —*San Diego Union.*



A Good Way to Commit Suicide!
—Talburt in the Washington *News*

IF the blenders don't care to divulge all the dark details on the label, they could at least publish the antidote.—*Detroit News.*

SPECIALIZATION can hardly go further than a Left Wing union of waiters. Its members presumably serve only one side of a roast chicken.—*New York Times.*

THE lumber situation is improved, according to an editorial in the Jacksonville *Times-Union.* That means we are coming out of the wood.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE fact that silence is golden may explain why there is so little of it.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE repeal of prohibition at least is helping keep the Federal Treasury from running dry.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

As we understand it, the French want America to swallow their defaulting with good grace, and use their wines for a chaser. — *St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

IT is said the sea contains $14,000 worth of gold for every person on earth. But getting it would be like trying to collect from France.—*Toledo Blade.*

A CHICAGO woman left $3,000 in her will to a puppy, which seems to bear out Senator Glass's contention that the country's currency is going to the dogs.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

SENATOR COPELAND thinks that the laws proposed in Congress would "go a long way toward the control of crime." They had better, because there is a long way to go. —*Indianapolis News.*

ACCORDING to a scientist, African cannibals will not eat any one who is more than forty years old. So far as we're able to determine, that's the only danger incident to existence which we've safely passed.—*Jacksonville Journal.*

AND now the milliners announce that this spring the girls will wear the "halo" hat. All right, they can wear a halo hat if they want to, but a halo over lipstick and red paint is going to look mighty funny until we get used to it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A GERMAN lens-maker has just constructed a microscope with an enlarging power of 400,000 times. A pleasant, harmless, altho thrilling diversion for a winter night, we should think, might be looking at your income through one of these interesting gadgets.—*Boston Herald.*

GET along little dollar, get along.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

CONGRESS won't do anything about birth control. Conversely, it's too late for birth control to do anything about Congress.—*San Diego Union.*

AT certain times of the year natives of Central Africa perform a frenzied dance round holes they have dug in the ground. Golf, in fact, is spreading everywhere. —*Punch (London).*

CRIME costs a quarter of every American dollar, says Senator Copeland. If the American people will break the crime gangs, they won't have to break so many dollars.—*Wichita Eagle.*

ONE of the surviving technocrats pipes that man, sooner or later, will have his thinking done by machines. Well, that wouldn't increase unemployment much, anyway.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

FOREIGNERS who invite us to join their conflicts do not realize what big money the RFC, CWA, AAA, and CCC are running into. We have discovered the economic equivalent of war.—*The New Yorker.*

WE don't blame these college professors for wanting to get jobs with Roosevelt. It's a darned sight easier than staying in the class-room and trying to explain to students all that is happening.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

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● "I had to stay home from the office," *writes Miss Sheerin,* "my cough was so bad. So I called the doctor. He said, 'Take Pertussin—it's the best thing there is for a cough.' Am I glad I did!... *Next morning my cough was gone!"*

MILLIONS OF GLANDS—like tiny water faucets—inside your throat and bronchial passages keep the tissues healthily moist.

But when you "catch cold" these glands clog up with thick, infected mucus! Your throat feels tickly—dry. You cough and cough, but you can't "raise" a thing.

You must get those little moisture glands back into action, to stop a cough. And Pertussin does just that!

Doctors have found that a spoonful or two quickly stimulate the glands to start pouring their *natural moisture* out into your throat. Germ-laden phlegm is loosened. Your throat feels soothed and relieved. Pertussin is actually helping Nature herself to cure your cough!

Pertussin is the scientific extract of a medicinal herb famous in treating the most severe coughs known. It contains no narcotics, no harmful drugs. Get a bottle today!

●

DOCTORS PRESCRIBE Pertussin for babies, too—it's so safe. "It's the best remedy I know for coughs," writes one doctor. "I use it for my own family," another states. It won't upset the digestion.

PERTUSSIN

has been prescribed by doctors for 30 years . . *It works safely!*

Repudiates the "Gals"

"Exhibit A" is the following item from Slips That Pass in the Night in The Digest of January 27:

Gals Will Be Gals.—
EARLY MORNING BLAZE
FANNED BY GALS BURNS
RACE-TRACK TAVERN
—Bristol (Conn.) paper.

"Exhibit B" is a "spread" in the Bristol *Press*, headed: "Literary Digest Employs Inventor for Slips Column." The story begins by citing the "Gals Will Be Gals" item, and goes on:

"The editor of *The Press* looked up the heading that was written on the day of the fire which occurred December 12 last. The heading appeared to be perfectly correct in the issue named and is reprinted here:

" 'EARLY MORNING BLAZE
FANNED BY GALE BURNS
THE RACE TRACK TAVERN' "

"It would appear from this that The Literary Digest employs a 'slip' editor whose business it is to fix up headings or stories when there are none to be found."

"Exhibit C" is a letter enclosing a copy of "Exhibit B" and reading:

"The Literary Digest,
"New York
"Gentlemen: Attention Editor

"What ails Literary Digest? What kind of a shop do you run down there in little old New York?

"Come up to Bristol, and perhaps you can behave yourself.

"Very truly yours,
"ARTHUR S. BARNES
"Manager,
"The Bristol Press Publishing Company."

It happens that the motto of Slips That Pass in the Night is "Take care of the accuracy and the fun will take care of itself," or something like that, so a search was made for the original clipping from which the challenged item had been set. It was found among the used copy returned from the printer's, and its genuineness was apparent at a glance. There was the heading as first printed, "Gals" and all, with unmistakable typographical characteristics of the *Press* headlines!

A possible explanation of the Bristol paper's repudiation of its own "boner" is that the latter had been corrected, unknown to Mr. Barnes, after the printing of a certain number of copies, from one of which some hawk-eyed Spice of Life fan had clipped it and sent it to The Digest.

Gals Will Be Gals.—

EARLY MORNING BLAZE
FANNED BY GALS BURNS
RACE TRACK TAVERN

—Bristol (Conn.) paper

"Exhibit D"—Photo-Reproduction of the original "Fanned by Gals" headlines

Yeast Eaters, Attention!

HERE'S a yeast that's really good to eat. A yeast that's scientifically pasteurized! A yeast that keeps fresh for months!

Unlike ordinary yeast, Yeast Foam Tablets have a delicious, nut-like flavor that everybody likes. And they cannot cause gas because they are pasteurized. Yeast Foam Tablets contain no drugs. They are nothing but pure yeast toasted and concentrated into convenient tablet form. Pure yeast, as you know, is the richest known food source of the vitamins B and G. Leading American universities and various laboratories of the United States government now use this yeast in their vitamin research.

Check Constipation and Indigestion

In case after case Yeast Foam Tablets are bringing marked relief to men and women suffering from indigestion, constipation, hateful skin eruptions, "nerves," loss of appetite and vitality. A bottle of sixty Yeast Foam Tablets—enough for ten days—costs only 50c. Get one at your druggist's today! Start now to build new health and new energy.

YEAST FOAM TABLETS

FREE: MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO. *LD 2*
1750 North Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please send free sample and descriptive circular.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

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A TRUE STORY

By A FATHER

who asked the doctor what to do for his children

MOST of these true stories you've been reading have been by mothers. Well, here's one by a father, proving that fathers, too, some times may be worth having around the house.

Mr. Roger Clifton Dickey, of Salem, New Hampshire, is a well-known author of magazine stories.

"I'm the proudest daddy in the world with my two splendid children," he writes. "Carol Ann is nine, and she's a mighty sweet girl, too. Herbert Clifton (Buddie) is four, with a hundred percent grin.

"Three years ago, when Carol was in the second grade, she brought home a note from the school nurse which had us all worried. Her grades in school were not too good, and she was under weight. Naturally, we took her right to the doctor, who summed up all the trouble in two words, 'improper elimination.'

"Of course, we had been using Nujol off and on for many years, *but from that day on we have never been without it.*

"Carol is a very different girl now, and a few days ago she brought home another note from the school nurse. This one read, 'There has been a fine, consistent gain in Carol's weight. And she certainly is in fine health.'

"So far as Bud is concerned, he started taking Nujol as soon as Carol did. He was only a year old at the time, and of course nature did the rest. He started off right, and he's been splendid ever since. Bud is a walking advertisement for Nujol.

"Here are a couple of pictures of my children. I am glad to allow you to publish them, because maybe some other father may see this letter and help his kids to be well and strong too."

Well, fathers, how about it? Won't you follow Mr. Dickey's example? Bring your children up on Nujol and keep them regular as clockwork. Nujol comes in two forms, plain, and Cream of Nujol which is flavored and often preferred by children. Get it at any drug store.

What is your Nujol story? If you have been using Nujol for ten years or more, if you are bringing up your children on it, tell us. Address Stanco Inc., Dept. 7-D, 2 Park Avenue, New York City.

Are You Still Passing Up the Foods You Love?

DO you have to "coddle" a fussy stomach? Then learn how millions overcome gas, acidity, sourness and heartburn. They eat their favorite foods—anything they like. Yet they avoid fear of after-effects easily, by simply topping off each meal with three or four delicious antacid Tums. Just like candy—but they dispel gas and neutralize excess stomach acids in a jiffy. Tums contain no soda or water soluble alkalies, only soothing insoluble antacids that pass off undissolved and inert when the acid conditions are corrected. At all druggists'—only 10c. Millions now use Tums.

Free Beautiful new gold and blue 1934 Calendar-Thermometer. Also samples TUMS and NR—*Just send name and address, enclosing stamp, to* A. H. LEWIS COMPANY, Dept. BX11, St. Louis, Mo.

TUMS FOR THE TUMMY

TUMS ARE ANTACID . . NOT A LAXATIVE

For a laxative, use the safe, dependable Vegetable Laxative NR (Nature's Remedy). Only 25 cents. NR

free

Descriptive of everything standard, old and new, in

BUILDING MATERIALS

Are you planning to build a factory, store property, apartment house or private residence? Are you going to remodel or condition a plant to accelerate production, increase efficiency, save space and reduce overhead? Then write for a free copy of the Advertising Guide, ready early in March. It tells you what leading manufacturers of building equipment are producing. It gives information about new products, tells you about steel, copper, heating, insulation, roofing, brick, paint, cement, hardware, lighting, glass, etc., and is arranged for easy reference. Write for free copy of the

ADVERTISING GUIDE

It will help you plan with knowledge and economy. It will familiarize you with the names of reputable companies, and it will save you time and money.

The Literary Digest
Dept. E, 354 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. City
Please send me a free copy of the Advertising Guide with Building Section.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

averse, converse.—"E. M. C.," Detroit, Mich.—*Averse*, from the Latin *aversus*, alienated, is derived from *avertere*, to turn away, and is applicable only to beings of consciousness and will, and that in reference to their inclinations and tastes. We are *adverse* to that which we disapprove, but *averse* to that which we dislike. We are *averse* to what is opposed to our reason, or to that which is uncongenial to our tastes. We are *averse* also to entering upon such courses or taking such steps as we may feel to be objectionable on any account whatsoever. In addition, we are *averse* to actions, conduct, or occupations that are foreign to our nature, or to which we do not take. Few cats are *averse* to fish.

Converse is from the Latin *convertere*, participle of *conversus*, to turn, and *the converse* is an altered sequence. For example, all men are animals; *the converse* of this is that all animals are men, but the proposition is not true. On the other hand, take this thought: No vice is virtue; *the converse* of this is, no virtue is vice. In this case the proposition *is true*.

hand-me-downs.—"B. O.," Port Angeles, Wash.—This term is used in England as meaning "second-hand clothing, clothing that, for instance, passed from an older child to a younger child." In the United States, in addition to that meaning, *hand-me-downs* means ready-made clothing as distinguished from tailor-made clothing. This second meaning in the United States is passing out of use, in view of the fact that practically all clothing is now purchased ready-made.

Mr.—"B. H. H.," Dayton, O.—By the latest authorities, there appear to be five instances in American etiquette and three in English etiquette when it is correct to use *Mr.* preceding the official title. In America, in speaking to, or in commencing a letter to the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, it is correct to say, "*Mr.* President," "*Mr.* Vice-President," "*Mr.* Chief Justice," "*Mr.* Justice," and "*Mr.* Speaker"—just as if their surnames were *President, Chief Justice*, etc.

In England, it is correct to address a judge of the Superior Court as "*Mr.* Justice Brown," tho he may be referred to as "Sir John Brown"; also, the Very Reverend the Dean of Manchester, or, if retired, the Very Reverend John Smith, D. D., is called "*Mr.* Dean" in speech or at the beginning of a letter, and similarly the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, or, if retired, the Venerable John Robinson, D. D., is addressed "*Mr.* Archdeacon."

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School Report Cards Abolished

Newton, Massachusetts, Teachers Adopt New System of Gaging Pupils' Standing and Find It Works Successfully

By Haydn S. Pearson

Under the leadership of John Lund, Superintendent of Schools, a significant program of character education has been initiated in Newton, Massachusetts.

At the beginning of the current school year, the traditional marking system with its formal report cards was abolished in the city's elementary and junior high schools. Traditional marks and report cards were abolished for three specific reasons: they are unfair; they foster unhealthy competition; they do not convey any really helpful information to parents.

Hundreds of experiments have proved the unfairness of marks. Competent teachers in the same system will vary greatly in their estimation of a paper or recitation. What is rated well in one city is failing in another. Some teachers are called "easy" markers; others are called "hard." Thus, under the old system, a pupil's label was dependent on the subjective attitude and standard of each teacher—as well as the state of the latter's digestive system at the time papers were corrected. They are unfair because one child gets an A with little effort while a classmate plugs hard and faithfully to get a C.

Teachers Favor Change

Effort and persistence, two of life's best characteristics, meant nothing. Formal marks fostered unhealthy competition among nervous children. On top of this, marks, either figures or letters, tell parents nothing of the vital matters of physical, social and mental health. The parent has no conception of his child's progress toward worthy, successful citizenship.

During the winter and spring of 1933 the various faculties of the schools studied the whole problem of the marking system. The teachers voted almost unanimously to abolish the old method and work out a better one.

In place of the formal report card and its meaningless symbols a letter goes to the parents twice a year, in January and in June. Before the home-room teacher writes this letter, each subject-teacher comments on each pupil under any or all of the following headings: Physical Health, Mental Health, Social Attitudes, Work Habits, and Achievement. Thus the home-room teacher has a complete picture of his or her thirty-five pupils. From this information given by all the subject-teachers a letter of genuine helpfulness can be sent home.

A typical letter might be as follows:

"My dear Mr. and Mrs. Blank:

"I am glad to report on John's progress and work. On the whole he is doing satisfactory work in his division and curriculum. He is cooperative and helpful. He is quick to absorb new knowledge and this ability sometimes makes him impatient with those less gifted. He needs to cultivate patience and tolerance.

"The English teacher reports that he needs to give more attention to spelling and neatness. In mathematics he fails to check his work. His work is satisfactory in social studies and Latin. The science teacher says John is doing outstanding work and has an especial interest in chemistry.

"As his home-room teacher I can say he has a well-developed sense of responsibility. In our programs he has shown imagination, initiative and a good sense of humor.

"I have noticed that some Monday mornings he seems sleepy and tired. Perhaps you are permitting him to stay up too late Sunday evenings.

"Sincerely yours,
"John Doe, Room 220."

Superintendent of Schools Lund said, in commenting on the new system: "For a long period forward looking educators have been dissatisfied with the old style, formal report card. The present chaos in which our nation finds itself is proof sufficient that our educational system has not taught our democracy how to handle itself.

"We want our boys and girls to compete against themselves—not against each other. This does not at all mean the elimination of various forms of healthy competition that arise in certain school activities. But we are attempting to develop a social consciousness in tune with the new era. Social cooperation is displacing the rugged individualism of former years. It is the school's duty to prepare youth for this new era.

"Under our new philosophy, teachers can and will devote their energies to real teaching. Their attitude will be affirmative and positive. Their outlook will not be colored by the necessity of marking A's and F's. They can teach their pupils to work for the satisfaction of a job well done.

Develops Social Cooperation

"No one can reasonably ask more than that a child shall work to the limit of his ability as far as achievement in a subject is concerned. It is reasonable, however, to try to give to all youth an equipment of the social attitudes and standards of character which make for a successful, happy life. Our guidance and research department will handle pupils who are not adjusted and are not successful. In this regard, parents will hear from the school at any time when a child's progress is not satisfactory. There is a division and curriculum for every child, a situation wherein he can experience success. A child can not be prepared for successful living if his school life is a repetition of failures.

"Our national educational system can not be blamed alone for the sorry mess adults have made of economic and social affairs. The schools do, however, owe to the society which supports them their best efforts in preparing the youth of to-day for worthy citizenship to-morrow. We feel that the abolition of the traditional report cards is a step in the right direction."

A NEW Experience in Pipe Smoking

TRY THE NEW IMPORTED BRITISH

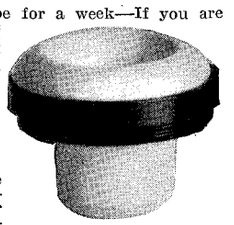
Buttner

...THE PIPE YOU DON'T HAVE TO "BREAK IN"

THOUSANDS of pipe smokers, cigar and cigarette smokers tell us the Buttner is a truly new sensation in pipe smoking. We want you to experience for yourself just what this new pipe means in a cool, sweet, dry smoke.

Try It At Our Risk

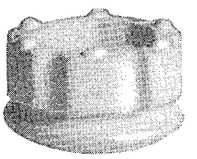
Smoke a Buttner Pipe for a week—If you are not delighted — *more* than satisfied, just tell us so and your money will be promptly refunded.



A NEW Kind of Pipe

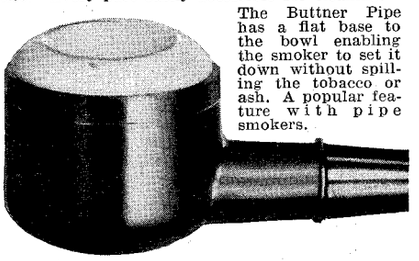
Not "just another pipe design." The New Imported British Buttner Pipe incorporates radically different principles of pipe construction which eliminate the objectionable features long associated with pipe smoking.

A Clean, Healthy Smoke. The smoke is drawn down through the special ceramic filter which absorbs the wet unhealthy substances and toxins, preventing them from being drawn into the mouth.



A Cool, Dry Smoke. Traveling up and down through the fluted passages of the filter, the smoke is dried and cooled as well as cleansed. The result is real protection for the throat, tongue and lungs.

An Economical Smoke. Tobacco burns to the last shred, is cool and sweet to the last puff. No hidden corners in a Buttner to collect impurities. Every part easily accessible for cleaning.



The Buttner Pipe has a flat base to the bowl enabling the smoker to set it down without spilling the tobacco or ash. A popular feature with pipe smokers.

SEND NO MONEY

Simply pay the postman $2.50 (plus a few cents postage). Smoke the Buttner for a week. If it doesn't give you the most enjoyable pipe smoke you ever had—send it back. Your money will be promptly refunded.

▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪

LD-1

Buttner Pipe Corporation of America
420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Please send me ..... Buttner Pipes (*how many*) together with 2 free filters each. I will pay the postman $2.50 (each) plus a few cents postage. (If you wish to send money in advance it will save you postage charges and of course our guarantee holds good.)

Name .....

Address .....

Dealers—Write for trade price list.
Restricted territory open for Distributors

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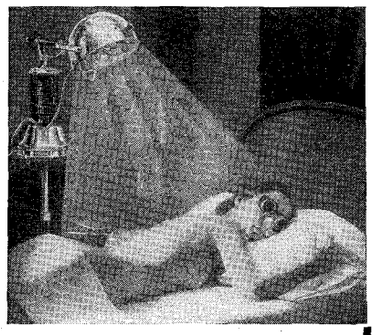


Doctors are scientists

Take their word on sunlamps

Doctors are highly trained men. They purchase their own equipment on tested facts. For 28 years doctors have bought more Hanovia quartz-mercury Alpine Sun Lamps than all others put together. No other enclosed-light lamp has been on the market so long. Over 80% of all quartz lamps in the world are Hanovia Lamps. The greatest hospitals use quartz-mercury lamps, of which over 80% are "Hanovia".

Hanovia Home Model Alpine Sun Lamps, likewise, give the *most* ultraviolet at the *least* cost—four times the skin-tanning ultraviolet of summer sunshine—at least three times as much as any other sunlamp for home use. And cost only one-tenth as much to operate.

No need to sit under a sunlamp for half an hour or more. A Hanovia Home Model Alpine Sun Lamp will produce a healthful skin reaction in five minutes.

There is no finer sunlamp made. It will last for over 10,000 sun baths; years longer than any glass bulb type lamp.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR

Hanovia Home Model Alpine Sun Lamps (A.C. or D.C. Current) Complete with stand, $115.—Table Model, $99 F.O.B. Newark, N. J.

Mail this coupon for *complete* information.

HANOVIA CHEM. & MFG. CO. Makers of Sun Lamps for over 28 years.
Newark, N. J. (Dept. 12)
Tell Me the Twelve Reasons Why I Should Buy a Hanovia Home Model Alpine Sun Lamp.

Name.....

Address.....

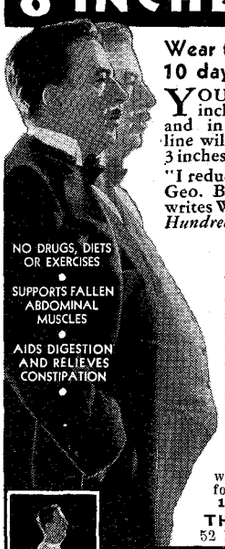
Want a Steady Job?

Start $1260 to $2100 year

MEN—WOMEN 18 to 50. Write immediately for free list of U. S. Government positions and particulars telling how to get them. Many early examinations.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. B-227, Rochester, N. Y.

"I REDUCED MY WAIST 8 INCHES" writes GEO. BAILEY



NO DRUGS, DIETS OR EXERCISES • SUPPORTS FALLEN ABDOMINAL MUSCLES • AIDS DIGESTION AND RELIEVES CONSTIPATION •

Wear the WEIL BELT for 10 days at our expense!

YOU will appear many inches slimmer at once and in 10 days your waist line will be 3 inches smaller. 3 inches of fat gone or no cost! "I reduced 8 inches"... writes Geo. Bailey. "Lost 50 lbs." writes W. T. Anderson.... *Hundreds* of similar letters.

THE MASSAGE-LIKE ACTION DOES IT!

You will be completely comfortable as its massage-like action gently but persistently eliminates fat with every move! Gives an erect, athletic carriage...supports abdominal walls ...keeps digestive organs in place...greatly increases endurance.

Simply write name and address on postcard and we will send you illustrated folder and full details of our **10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER!**

THE WEIL COMPANY
52 Hill St., New Haven, Conn.

REDUCE YOUR WAIST 3 INCHES IN 10 DAYS OR ... it won't cost you one cent!

Kalamazoo Adopts Straw Vote à la *Digest*

Inspired by the uncanny accuracy of the LITERARY DIGEST polls, many a newspaper wag has suggested, in one way or another, the abolition of our time-honored electoral machinery on the ground that we might as well "Let THE LITERARY DIGEST do it."

Now, it appears, these paragraphers may turn out to have been more prophets than wits when they proposed government by the straw-vote method. At least that reappraisal is a probability if other American cities follow the example of Kalamazoo, Michigan. That city of about 60,000 has gone completely LITERARY DIGEST in a way to make it famous for something besides its paper mills, its miles and miles of celery fields, and its advertising slogan, "Direct to you from Kalamazoo."

Important Local Issue

Taking a "leaf out of the DIGEST's book," Kalamazoo has just conducted an official straw vote on an important local issue—the question of authorizing sales of hard liquors by the glass in approved restaurants and hotels; and the city's policy for an indefinite period will be dictated by the result of the novel votes-by-mail poll. So far as is known, it was the first official straw vote ever taken in any American city.

Shortly after the newly-elected city commissioners went into office last November, they were confronted with the necessity of voting to approve or forbid glass sales. The new law contains a provision requiring a referendum on the commission's decision on the initiative of a certain specified number of voters.

To make the straw vote as inexpensive as possible, the commission directed the city clerk to send a post-card ballot to every fifth voter on the official registration lists. It was believed that in this way the commission could obtain a fair cross-section analysis of popular opinion on the question. It was agreed, too, that the outcome would be considered nearly enough decisive to avert a special election if a large number of ballots were returned and if the majority were large enough and consistent enough in the day-to-day compilations to indicate a definite trend.

Abides by Poll

Ballots were returned by approximately two-thirds the number of those to whom the post-cards were sent. The final tabulation showed 1,812 opposed to glass sales and only 1,527 in favor of authorizing them. The commission promptly voted to forbid glass sales.

The Kalamazoo Gazette, in discussing "this novel plan for keeping the local government closer to the people," gave the post-card referendum its hearty approval and declared that "it is perfectly apparent that this extremely interesting experiment in municipal democracy represents an honest attempt to ascertain the public will on a highly controversial issue and do it with all possible dispatch and at the least possible expense."

THE COUNTRY IS GETTING BACK ON ITS FEET

Step out of the Depression and into* ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE *Sprinkled in your Shoes

You will get a "Kneesier Action" and feeling in Your Entire Make-up.

This antiseptic powder takes the Friction from the Shoes, as Oil does from your motor Car. It drives out that Hot, Swollen, Smarting, tired feeling your Shoes give to your Feet. Always Use it in your Shoes when walking or dancing.

Ask for ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE today. Two Convenient Sizes on Sale at Drug and Dept. Stores Everywhere.

For Free Sample and Walking Doll, address, ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, Le Roy, N. Y.

Allen's Foot-Ease

© 1934 A. S. O.

$1.00 FLASHLIGHT and KEYCASE

Helps you find your keyhole; magnifying, unbreakable bulb

Already enthusiastically received by Digest readers! Standard battery, lasts for months, renewable at 5- and-10c. stores. Beautiful, genuine leather case; excellent workmanship; $1.00 m.o., stamps, bill; or pay postman.

ROYDEN STUDIO
Dept. L-5, 1150 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

See our advertisement p. 26

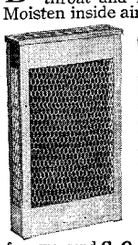
The Search for Happiness

and other liberal religious literature sent upon request.

H. E. Dodge, Station A-509, Worcester, Mass.

AIR CONDITIONER For Home and Office $3.65

DRY, dead heat dries up mucous linings of nose, throat and lungs, causes colds and sickness. Moisten inside air for health and comfort.



CONDAIR The Amazing New Scotch Webbing Evaporator, supplies needed moisture in every room. 10c less heat needed; saves on fuel bills. Keeps furniture, piano, plants from drying out.

10-DAY TRIAL OFFER

Try Condair at Our Risk. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back if it doesn't do what we claim. Condair gives good service for 20 years. Made of durable metal. Easy to use with Steam or Hot Water Radiators, Warm Air Furnace or Stove Heat. Order direct. Only $3.65, money order or check. If you prefer, we send C. O. D. Write for FREE BOOKLET, "Humidify for Health." Reliable agents wanted.

LANDON & WARNER 360 N. MICHIGAN AVE. Dept. C-19, Chicago, Ill.

DRINK MATE'

... the most thrilling discovery since coffee!

TREAT yourself to this astonishing, delicious new drink—"Mate," "the wonder brew" of South America. Prepare and drink it like tea or coffee and sense at once the delightful feeling of bodily exhilaration, relaxed muscles, a calm, keen mind. Served hot or cold, there's nothing like it. Aids complete digestion, promotes kidney activity, sharpens the appetite for food, work and play. Endorsed by leading physicians and scientists. Rich in mineral salts and chlorophyl. Does not interfere with sleep. Serve this delicious drink on all occasions; costs only ½c. a cup. Buy direct from importers. Guaranteed to please or money back. Sample 10c. LA PLATA MATE. Postpaid $1.00 per pound.

LAXSEED CO., Inc., 718 Broadway, New York City

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A Keen Character Analysis of the President

Martin Conboy, Federal District Attorney, Pays Tribute in Speech at Roosevelt Birthday Celebration

Of the thousands of speeches made on the birthday of President Roosevelt one of the keenest character analyses was that presented in a tribute by Martin Conboy, a close associate of Mr. Roosevelt when the latter was Governor of New York State. The new United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York spoke at the New York Engineers' Club, and said in part:

"There is no question but that the country thinks well of President Roosevelt. The judgment passed upon Presidents in their first year stands up pretty well as the ultimate verdict. The trials that come as an Administration ages bring increasing criticism, but as the mists vanish the first intuitive appreciation holds, and by it we know the essential qualities of the man in the White House.

"I grant you that in President Roosevelt's case there are complications. Much depends upon the position from which he is viewed. Encircle him with the twenty or thirty unfamiliar prisms vaguely known to us as AAA, CWA, PWA, NRA, and the others that none of us remember and some of us never heard of, and we have, out of a composite of distortions, the picture of such a President as never was on sea or land.

"The man who remembers what the situation was on the fourth of March last, and who knows what improvement has been effected since, recognizes in the President one striving as he thinks he would have striven to restore confidence and avert disaster. He sees that by the favor of that Providence which watches over the United States, a President has appeared on the scene who is endowed with that rare combination of character, courage and ability that the condition of the country imperatively demanded.

"To say that recognition of these gifts is intuitive, and that the confidence inspired by the President derives from such recognition, is no more than a plain statement of the facts, for some of the manifestations of that confidence are difficult to explain by mere reasoning from cause to effect.

"Thus, on the fourth of March, and for months before, the country was filled with dread lest more banks should close. The President's first act was to close all the banks, with the astonishing result that there went up a great sigh of relief. Presently, the Secretary of State went over to London, bearing the hopes of the President that something good would come from an international conference. Then one day, from the deck of a warship, the President launched a few highly explosive words and the conference blew up. After the first murmur of amazement, the country settled down to the reflection that he must have had his reasons, even if he didn't tell them.

"In October, 1932, when President Hoover mentioned at Des Moines that in June we had just missed going off the gold standard, he set the country shivering over the disaster that had been so narrowly averted. President Roosevelt locked up the gold, took us off the gold standard, initiated monetary policies he did not even attempt to explain, and there was round after round of applause.

"Never before had anyone in public office been able to behave as Mr. Roosevelt behaved in these instances and come off scatheless. Never before had it happened that confidence in one individual proved enough to induce this democracy to forego the enjoyment it finds in rudely criticizing those it puts in high places.

"No doubt, there is a simple explanation of all this, did we but know it. Presently, when we have emerged from the confusion much will be clear that now is hidden. What we shall learn, in all probability, is that the people gave President Roosevelt their confidence because they believed in him, and that they believed in him because he did somehow contrive to lift them out of the slough of fear into which they had been dropped.

"There was plenty of cheap food, but there was no work, and men and women had to have work before they could command the share of food required for their families and themselves. The elders remembered that back in 1893 there had been an experience not unlike this one. It was President Cleveland who met that crisis. He met it with firmness, but the banks went on failing and the people had to wait three years for work. Until a year ago, it was the general conviction that in resisting innovations Cleveland had set a precedent that would hold for all time. It took courage to ignore that precedent. It needed extra courage for a Democratic President to reverse the decision. What perhaps we have been slow to see is that from the moment he did so President Roosevelt gave the country, in his own person, a substitute for the leadership to which it was accustomed, a leadership that had gone bankrupt before the eyes of the people who had put their trust in it.

"On certain occasions, he has initiated policies he was in no hurry to explain. Indignant citizens have written to the newspapers demanding instant explanation. They got little comfort from their neighbors. To put it shortly, they were squelched, overwhelmed by the weight of the general assumption that if the President saw fit to keep his own counsel he doubtless had good reason for so doing. Others have been known to affirm baldly that the President was going wrong about something or other; to which the answer, given in utter good faith, has been that if the President was going wrong he could be trusted to find it out and would then go right.

"Confidence of this order is not inspired by men to whom ability is conceded. There must be, in addition, that indefinable something we call character, a quality that can be defined only with the greatest difficulty but that fortunately can be recognized with the greatest ease."

Meet the extra tax of winter

with good resistance

It's a common experience—to be out in wet weather and then come down with some uncomfortable winter ill. In fact, most people can only afford to be out in bad weather if they are thoroughly protected against it.

What they often fail to realize is that bundling up and keeping their feet dry isn't all that helps them escape the effects of exposure. Another equally important precaution is *to build good general resistance!*

The time has arrived when people are interested in *keeping* well instead of waiting to build up after they're ill. They are learning how to take *advance* precautions for reasons of increased comfort and efficiency. Many use a *resistance-builder,* regularly *every day.*

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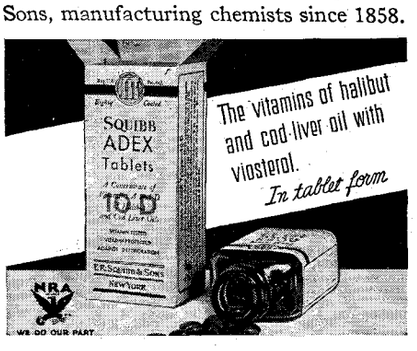

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

"Dentistry at a Standstill"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—"Who Should Prescribe Diet?" (p. 16, January 13 issue). If the patient hasn't sufficient intelligence to work on his own diet by experimentation until he knows what's best for him, then any layman who has that intelligence can direct him, without reference to physicians or dentists.

But why are all the notices you are giving to dentistry never accompanied by observations on the manner in which this profession has stood still while all other branches of medical science have moved ahead by leaps and bounds, particularly in the last three years?

The filling of a tooth is a surgical operation which should always be performed under anesthesia, otherwise it has a devastating effect on the nervous system and general health; yet in thirty years only three methods of filling teeth under anesthesia have been devised—cataphoresis, analgesia and novocaine. Not one of these methods has proved completely satisfactory, but probably another ten or twenty years will roll along before dentistry will take one of its slow steps forward and invent something that does work well in all cases.

Meanwhile millions of two-legged guinea pigs will silently submit to the outrage of those brutalitarians who do not even employ novocaine.

The trouble with dentistry is that it needs the services of competent physicians who will give a certain amount of their time to devising and keeping up-to-date dental anesthesia, and then for the whole medical profession to instruct their patients to refuse to have a tooth filled unless it be done painlessly. Dentistry then would keep pace with the remainder of the progressing world.

ESMERALDA DE MAR.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Segregating Foreign Merchandise

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—If all the merchants, retailers and shopkeepers were compelled by law, or by mutual consent, to separate all their foreign-made goods from American-made goods; and put them on special shelves or counters, and plainly mark them in letters not less than two inches high: "Foreign-Made Goods," wouldn't that stimulate the "Buy American" spirit?

So many people want to be in the "Buy American" class that I believe it would be hard to sell foreign-made goods under the idea above mentioned.

If the idea were adopted it wouldn't be a boycott on foreign goods, but it would cause the consumer to think before he bought; therefore I believe it would create a "Home Buying"—or "Buy American"—spirit and stimulate American industry; therefore aiding recovery.

ERNEST WASSON.

Zaratoga, Calif.

Gramma's Punkin Pie

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Gramma wa'nt callatin' to pester the Lit'ry D'jest any more 'bout punkin pies—but, sense the editor was so all-fired accommodatin' to print the receipt, folks from Dan to Bersheba keeps offerin' improvements. One letter declares every pie should hev a handful o' caraway seed to it. Sez Gramma, a little put out, them dratted seed ketches 'tween your teeth re'diclous be the teeth natch'rul 'r botten. A smarty out to Colorado insists a punkin pie should hev two teaspoonful o' brandy to the fillin'; that kinder riled Gramma. Sez she, we folks to State o' Maine callates pie should be et—not drunk. She likes her likker sep'rate. Mince pie, sez she, should hev a good big lacin' o' hard cider, brandy bein' scarce down East.

Final, sez Gramma, haughty like, if folks don't like my punkin pies jest as they be—they can lump 'em—there!

Wiscasset, Maine. G. M. HAUSHALTER.

Fat Convicts

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I observed, in this week's issue of your periodical, a letter from a Gainesville correspondent which stated that there are no very fat men in the penitentiary.

I can assure him this is not true.

There are many fat men in the penitentiary, and in the one from which I am writing, there are two who are almost fat enough to be in a side-show.

An inmate here has suggested that perhaps your correspondent is familiar only with those penitentiaries where the food is bad.

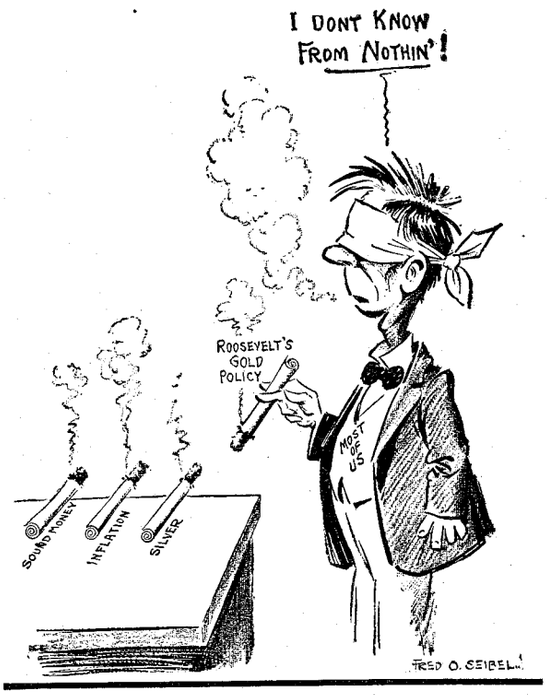
Joliet, Ill. L. S. S.

That Story About Muscle Shoals

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It has been interesting to note the discussion on the proper spelling of Muscle-Mussel Shoals. It was Mussel Shoals officially until August, 1918, when somebody on Nitrate Plant No. 2 kidded a Washington official by telling him this fool Indian story about paddling around the Shoal as quoted by Mr. Glaze. [Mr. Glaze said the Indians named it Muscle Shoals because they "either had to portage this swiftly flowing part of the river or to exert themselves to the utmost to paddle their canoes past the point where the Wilson dam is now situated."] It might be mentioned that with the mud and weather we had there we had to get our balance by kidding, and "high hats from Washington" were first-class meat for any joke we could start. Little Mussel Shoals would take bigger muscles than any Indian would ever use to get up the river. WARREN M. WELLS, M.E.

Chief Engineer Fire Prevention and Safety, Nitrate Plant No. 2, Mussel Shoals 1918-1919.

Jackson, Miss.



The Blindfold Test

—Seibel in the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*

The Art of Moderate "Plastering"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—What a fine control of "demon rum" has been suggested by a DIGEST reader under the heading of "The Art of Moderate Drinking"! How splendid! Each of us should measure the exact amount of alcohol that will make us whizzy, but not quite drunk and stick strictly to that dose! Anything *simpler?*

Spring moonlight. Soft music. The waiter approaches: "What is your quota, Jane?"—"53, John dear!"—"Mine 77, that makes 130 for both. Waiter, bring us enough demi-sec champagne to make 130 cubic centimeters of alcohol. That is about a quart and half a pint of champagne, approximately." (How ro-mantic!)

Big dogs and small galoshes! It serves you right, Americans, it serves you more than right, to have to put up with prohibitionists, repealists, drunkards, gangsters and all the trail of evil, shame, tears and national disgrace in which you innocently and smilingly bask without noticing the guffaws with which most of Europe greets your repeated blunders in the matter of drinking! You deserve it all, as a punishment for your attitude when alcohol is concerned, attitude of which the letter I am quoting is a fair sample.

The art of drinking, moderately or otherwise, has nothing whatsoever in common with the capacity of the drinker, just like the art of a painter is not gauged by the number of gallons of paint he uses, nor a musical composition by the amount of noise it produces. The person who can plan a formal dinner with the right wine after each course, and only takes a sip of each of them, and caps the meal with a few drops of the right liqueur, practises the art of drinking.

Why don't Americans learn how to drink? Why don't they use their beverages as we use them in Spain, in Italy, in France, in Greece? . . . . Over here we do not drink for the purpose of *feeling* in any particular way, but for the *flavor* of a good wine, of a good liqueur, or of the combination of flavors resulting from a good wine and a good meal. We sip our drinks, a drop at a time, we make a very small glass last a very long hour, and when the glass is empty we are more than repaid by the companionship and sociability which comes with a drink (as no Spaniard ever drinks alone), we feel rewarded by the flavor, the aroma and the color of our drink, by the graceful shape of our glass, by the interchange of wit, knowledge or friendship for which our beverages were a mere background, and we do not feel exhilarated by alcohol, nor do we expect to be, nor do we wish to be. And it is very seldom that a drunken man is seen in Spain, and of course, never a woman.

Why not teach young America the art of blending wine with good food, considering wine what it really is, a condiment for our meals? Show the youngsters the appreciation of the glorious harmony resulting from a sip, just a sip, of good dry sherry after a few spoonfuls of soup, or a sip of red "Rioja" or "Burgundy" while eating turkey. . . . That, and only that is the way to teach the art of drinking, and there is nothing like *knowing* how to drink, to stop boozeboasters from trying to gauge how much alcohol is needed to turn them into piggies without quite making swine out of them.

THE MARQUIS OF VILLA-ALCAZAR.

Madrid, Spain.

[The "quota" recommended by our previous correspondent, whose letter occasioned these comments, was not based on the "capacity" of the drinker, but on "the minimum quantity of liquor from which he can obtain the greatest possible benefit accompanied or followed by the least possible inconvenience or regret."—Ed.]

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Three Russians Die After Record Flight

Stratospheric Balloon, "Syrius," Crashes After Crew Ascends Almost Fourteen Miles, Higher Than Man Has Gone Before

Quickly lost in the fog and low murky clouds the huge egg-shaped Soviet balloon, "Syrius," starting up at 8:40 A. M. in the morning of January 30 from the Frunze military airdrome at Maxilovo, eight miles from Moscow, three hours later had reached a new altitude record of 72,178 feet, which is approximately 13.67 miles. Within five hours from the start of the descent the mutilated bodies of the crew and the destroyed instruments, caused by the explosion of the gondola when the balloon crashed, were found near Potisky Ostrog, about 150 miles due east of Moscow.

Wide World

Paul Fedeseemko

Wide World

Andrey Vasenko

Evidence, according to the preliminary report of the commission's investigation, indicated that the bag had been torn from the gondola in the descent, and the released gondola had crashed to the ground. The crew's log and barograph with the records were intact.

The crew of three, Paul Fedeseemko, pilot and commander, Andrey Vasenko, engineer and the balloon's constructor, and Ilya Oususkin, of the Institute of Physical Science, had been trained for months for their civilian assault on the altitude record in friendly rivalry with the Red Army whose balloon, "U.S.S.R.," had set a previous unofficial record of 62,230 feet. Only the sudden dropping of the balloon prevented their possible escape from death by the use of their parachutes.

The crew of the "Syrius" had kept in touch with the earth by continuous radio reports. Shortly after noon the descent had begun, and the crew had wirelessed to earth:

Hear Two Explosions

"We hear you excellently. We are carrying out constant scientific observations. The microbarometer reads 36, the barometer 45 and the temperature within the gondola is 20 degrees centigrade (68 degrees above zero Fahrenheit)."

Further communication was temporarily halted for ten minutes while the autostat was connected to clear the gondola of carbon dioxid gas. The last radio report, sent out at 3:30 P. M., announced, "All is well." From that time on no information regarding the balloon was heard, and people remembered the anxiety felt when the Red Army's "U.S.S.R." was missing during her record-breaking flight last September.

Peasants finally brought news of the disaster, reporting that they heard two explosions when the airtight gondola crashed to earth and was half-buried in the ground.

Unaware of the disaster a million Moscow workers celebrated the feat of the Soviet aviators, which occurred on the "Day of the Soviet Air League," in a parade through Red Square, saluting the All Union Communist Congress in session. In the assembled congress of two thousand worker and peasant leaders A. S. Yenukidze, secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Government, announced the death of the young scientists to the delegates:

"Comrades, I have bad news for you. The Osoaviakhim (Soviet Air League) stratosphere balloon met disaster yesterday afternoon between 3:30 and 5 o'clock near the village of Potisky Ostrog. The balloon and gondola crashed and the three aeronauts were instantly killed. It seems the disaster was complete—not only the pilots but the gondola and its scientific apparatus were utterly lost."

Since the Soviet Union is not a member of the International Aeronautical Federation, the new record will not be official. The official altitude record, 61,237 feet, is held by Lieut-Com. Settle, of the United States Navy, with Major Fordney.

Wines for the White House

Whether the White House is considered "merely the house where the Presidential family lives, or a sort of national residence where good examples should be set for the nation"—the point which the New York *Daily News* says is still unsettled—wide interest attaches to Mrs. Roosevelt's plans regarding the use of alcoholic beverages in her Washington residence.

Now that prohibition is over in the nation and the District of Columbia, the First Lady announces that hereafter "no distilled liquor will at any time be served in the White House," and that while there will be no fixed rule about serving wine, when it is served there will be "simple wines, preference being given to American wines."

This makes little difference for the present social season because Lent begins before prohibition ends in the District of Columbia.

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The Week in Business Summarized

Ground Gained in First Two Weeks of January Is Held, and Forward Movement Continues, as President's Program Wins Increased Confidence at Home and Praise Abroad

By Endicott G. Rich

BUSINESS has entered the second month of the year in unexpectedly good condition. It has held the ground gained in the first two weeks of January, altho expert opinion looked for some recession after the middle of the month. A resumption of activity was freely forecast for February, but there were few observers who credited business with the courage to move onward uninterruptedly in the face of uncertainty as to the mood and activities of Congress.

Its confidence has been justified by the smooth enactment of President Roosevelt's budget and monetary programs without real interference on the part of Congress and its course, in the opinion of many well-known commentators, is evidence that it has recognized the inevitability of the Administration's procedure, whatever its opinions or convictions may be regarding the wisdom of Mr. Roosevelt's course.

The Business Curve

The latest index number of The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business, that for the third week in January, shows no change from the level reached the week before, and such statistics as are now at hand indicate that the curve will not sag downward with the month's end. In view of the general expectation of some falling off after the middle of the month this is a relative gain.

In part the attitude of business is unquestionably based upon the failure of earlier depressing forecasts to come true. Opposition to President Roosevelt's course, it will be remembered, was inarticulate at first, then hesitant, and finally vociferous and vigorous. Each early move of the New Deal came in for its share of criticism, and failure was freely predicted for each adventure of the Administration, from the abandonment of the gold standard, to entrance into the international gold market and the adoption of the so-called Warren plan to raise domestic prices: not only failure, indeed, but failure of a sort which would lead directly to national disaster.

Business is keenly aware that the failures and the disaster have not resulted and is beginning to wonder whether its early faith in economic Cassandras was justified. This agnostic attitude is strengthened by the comments of European observers of international reputation who are quite at variance with the President's critics within the United States.

J. M. Keynes, for example, perhaps the foremost economist of Great Britain, found much to favor in the revaluation of the dollar on a sliding scale and little, if anything, to condemn. Altho he published his comment before the Gold Reserve Act had become law, he based it upon the assumption that the law would pass in essentially the terms ultimately adopted. Said Mr. Keynes:

"President Roosevelt has virtually offered this country and France an invitation to a monetary conference. At the same time he has set sufficient limits to the uncertainty on his own future policy to provide a basis for discussion.

"Apart from the difficulties of transition, I see nothing in the President's scheme which need upset us, and much we should do well to approve.

"It is true that the rest of us will not find it easy to come to terms with him unless we substantially accept his view of the future value of gold in terms of the leading world currencies. But why not? A high value for gold is in fact to our interest as much as to his.

Provisional Parities

"If the President's phrases about his ultimate objective of stabilizing the purchasing power of the dollar are meant seriously the purpose of the monetary conference would not be returned to the old-fashioned gold standard. The initial relative exchange values for several currencies having been fixed, the conference would presumably aim for the future not at rigid gold parities but at provisional parities from which the parties to the conference would agree not to depart except for substantial reasons arising out of their balance of trade or the exigencies of their domestic price policy.

"I can not doubt but that the President's announcement means real progress. He has adopted a middle course between old-fashioned orthodoxy and extreme inflation. I see nothing in his policy which need be disturbing to business confidence. In conjunction with his spending program, which seems at last getting under way, it is likely to succeed in putting the United States on the road to recovery."

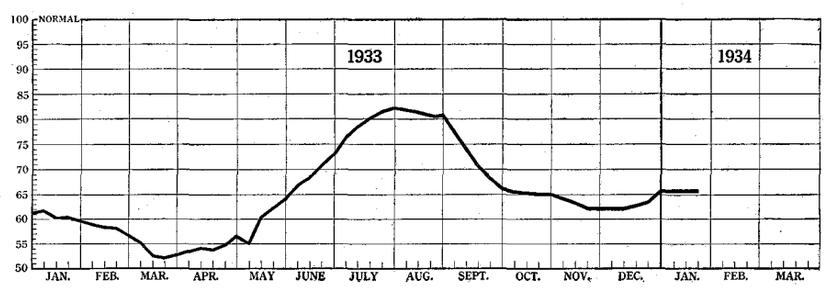
Monetary Policy Indorsed

Reginald McKenna, one-time Chancellor of the Exchequer for Great Britain, and now Chairman of the Midland Bank, is another who expressed himself wholeheartedly in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's monetary policy, asserting that the President is adopting a plan which has already been successful in England. He explained the failure of the President's monetary policy to act sooner as a prosperity restorative by citing the fact that Mr. Roosevelt is called upon to combine business recovery with "great social reforms" in the face "of problems created by inveterate habits of speculation and occasional progress to panic and hoarding—a position which has no parallel in England."

Clement Moret, Governor of the Bank of France, whose words are eagerly awaited since he makes a public statement only once a year, on the occasion of the general assembly of the bank's shareholders, naturally expressed the French viewpoint when he asserted that the year 1933 had proved the value of the gold standard to which France has clung. His reference to the American monetary policy at least held no alarming suggestions which have not already been expressed in many quarters here. M. Moret contented himself with condemning what he called "the artificial processes which nations show a tendency to adopt in times of depression and which bring only illusionary or temporary improvement, soon followed by deception."

With no reason advanced by Europe to fear international complications as a result of our dollar devaluation and in a mood, apparently, to discount domestic forebodings, business appears ready to accept at face value the conclusion of Dun & Bradstreet, surveying the general condition of business at the end of the month, that:

"While the long, lean years have left stark memories in their wake, the buoyancy of attitude, which has been sponsored by the unexpectedly high rate at which the trade pace has been maintained in January, is destined to carry us boldly through any minor untoward happenings during the course of the next few months."



The Course of Business

This graph is a composite of seveal well-known indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of pecentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to the end of the third week in January, 1934

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A Plan to Regulate the Stock Markets

Government Committee Recommends a Federal Authority Which Would Exercise Control Through Exchange Officials

On one and the same day were made public plans for Government intervention into three new fields—stock markets, communication systems, and public utility holding companies. The report on stock-market control was submitted by an inter-departmental committee at the order of President Roosevelt. This committee consisted of Assistant Secretary of Commerce John Dickinson, James K. Landis of the Federal Trade Commission, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., of the so-called "brains trust," and Messrs. Arthur H. Dean and Henry J. Richardson. They recommended, for the general information of Congressional committees, a Federal authority which would exercise a flexible control through exchange authorities, avoiding the laying down of any hard and fast rules in legislation.

Takes Middle Ground

The report, which took a middle ground between Federal incorporation and letting the exchanges reform themselves, found a generally favorable press. In Wall Street itself the report obviously created no very great shock in view of the way the market went up after its publication. Brokers were impressed with the temperate tone of the report and only hoped that Congress would be content with such regulation. There was a feeling that the establishment of an agency to supervise the market might reestablish public confidence, bring the public back into the market and contribute to increased activity. Ralph Hendershot, financial editor of the New York *World-Telegram*, reasoned that the stock market has discounted regulation and that "since the Street has been expecting the worst that is possible even a severe measure would not hurt the market very much."

The report seems "sane" to the conservative Washington *Post* and New York *Sun*. David Lawrence, writing in the Washington *Star*, calls it "the most constructive statement that has come out of the Roosevelt Administration on an economic question of a highly controversial nature."

Ferdinand Pecora, who has been in charge of the Senate investigation of financial practises and who expects to start probing into the Stock Exchange itself in a few days, calls the report "inadequate" as the basis for new legislation. This is also the opinion of *The Nation*, which calls the report "a half-baked offering compounded of public spirited intentions and some useful recommendations, but devoid of real substance."

Space forbids quotation from the committee's very interesting discussion of the functions of stock markets and of the nature of stock-market abuses. Practical suggestions are Federal licensing of all exchanges whose quotations or transactions are transmitted across State lines; a Federal authority (perhaps a division of the Trade Commission) with flexible discretionary powers, to enforce "fair dealing"; reserve power in the authority to license exchanges and members; and certain research activities. Such things as pool operations, margin trading, stock-market specialists and short selling would be left to the Federal agency to regulate.

The committee assumes the necessity of some kind of regulation in view of the disclosures before the Senate Banking Committee. Besides the revelation of sensational speculative activities on the part of financial leaders, it is noted, "there has also been revealed on the part of the general public a tendency toward unintelligent and senseless speculation which has stimulated security values to unsound levels from which they have inevitably receded with disastrous consequences to the whole national economy." In the opinion of this committee, there are three general objectives of stock-market regulation. First, the specific market practises "must be made reliable and clean"; second, the aims should be to create a condition in which fluctuations in market prices more closely reflect actual economic conditions; third, there should be an effort to secure the information which will make it possible for us to determine "whether as wide and as dangerous machinery as now exists is really necessary to secure liquidity of security values." There should be similar research before legislating on short selling. It is pointed out that pool operations have legitimate uses as well as abuses. When it comes to margins it is suggested that there be cooperation between the authority which is set up and the Federal Reserve Banks.

Congress May Legislate

The committee recognizes "that the average man has an inherent instinct for gambling." But the trouble with widespread gambling on the Stock Exchange is that "these speculations affect the national economy."

It is possible that some measure regulating the exchanges will be adopted by Congress at this session, but not until after the hearings involving the New York Stock Market and other exchanges.

Whether such a bill is enacted at this session or the next it is certain, in the opinion of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, that before it gets to the President it will stir up a great political controversy. As the Brooklyn paper puts it:

"Draw a circle with a radius of fifty miles around New York, Boston, Chicago and other major financial centers of the United States and within those areas will be found a remarkable difference in conception of what stock exchanges and their functions are than in the enormous regions outside those circles. Within these circles the economic functions of organized markets will be stressed; outside, the abuses uncovered, the gambling aspects, the violations of trust and all the evils attributed to Wall Street are laid at the door of the exchanges. There is here created a political conflict of great importance."

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America's New "Public Enemy No. 1" Arrested

SINCE the Department of Justice, spurred by the tragedy at Hopewell, New Jersey, threw its trained man-hunters into the war on crime, they have made few more pleasing captures than that of Verne Sankey, whom they nabbed neatly in a Chicago barber chair, all tucked up and tipped back for a shave.

He needed a shave badly, for he had allowed the stubble to grow while his face was sore from a beauty treatment with an electric needle for the extirpation of four moles. Without the moles he fondly hoped to look less like the police pictures and descriptions of him. He had no idea that the Federal men were so hot on his trail.

The pertinacity with which they had dogged him through many doublings, turnings and disappearances, was explained by a remark uttered by Joseph B. Keenan, Special Assistant Attorney-General in charge of kidnap pursuit and prosecution, when he heard that Sankey had been caught at last. According to the Associated Press, he said:

"That means the end of the man who is really America's Public Enemy No. 1."

It was assumed by police to whom the words were repeated that "Public Enemy No. 1" must be linked with nothing less than Crime No. 1, which all agreed was the abduction and murder of the Lindbergh baby.

A sawed-off shotgun and a brace of automatics were found in Sankey's Chicago flat, but the desperado was unarmed when arrested—possibly a barber chair is not the most comfortable parking place for pocket artillery.

In a tireless quiz by relays of Federal detectives, Sankey, who was once a railroad engineer, and later a South Dakota ranchman, confessed to having taken part in the kidnapings of Haskell Bohn of St. Paul and of Charles Boettcher 2d of Denver. He owned up that he had collected the Bohn ransom of $12,000 and the Boettcher ransom of $60,000. But he wouldn't admit any connection with the Lindbergh crime, or with the recent kidnapings of two other St. Paul victims, Edward G. Bremer and William Hamm, Jr.

The Government men who arrested him were aided by Chicago police officers, one of whom, Sergeant Curtin, gave the Associated Press this account of the capture:

"We learned that Sankey had been getting mail under the name of W. E. Clark at a barber shop kept by William Mueller, at 4823 North Damen Avenue, so we watched the place for two weeks. To-day he walked in there. We knew he had sworn never to be taken alive and we took plenty of precautions. We let him get all set in the barber's chair, with the big sheet wrapped around him.

"Then we stepped in, with guns in our hands, while the barber's back was turned. Donovan [one of the other policemen] laid back, with two pistols, ready for any kind of a break. Lynch and I walked up, one on either side, and pushed the muzzles of our guns up against Sankey's bald head.

"I said: 'Don't move, Verne. We're police officers. You're under arrest.'

"With that he started up, and we grabbed him and flung him back on the chair. We gave him a quick frisk and he didn't have a gun. Then we made him stand up. I

Wide World

Verne Sankey ("Public Enemy No. 1")

warned him again about giving us any argument.

" 'That ain't what I was going to do when I started to get up,' he said. 'I didn't know if I should give up or not. I was thinking of running to make you shoot. You might as well kill me, anyway.'

"So we took him into the back room of the shop and stripped him, right down to the hide, and went over every bit of his clothing. He had no weapons, but in the hem of his overcoat we found half a dozen pills. He said they were poison and he intended to commit suicide, but he didn't get a chance to take them.

"He had plenty of money."

None of the money found on Sankey or in his flat was traceable to the Lindbergh case. The authorities found a tin box containing $3,200 in $100 bills, $200 in $20 bills and $30 in $1 bills.

Handwriting Compared

Specimens of Sankey's writing were dispatched to Washington to be compared by Government experts with the Lindbergh ransom notes.

All attempts to link Sankey with the Hopewell tragedy were baffled, however. After 24 hours of interrogation he was taken before Federal Judge John B. Barnes, who ordered his removal to Pierre, South Dakota, to stand trial for the Boettcher abduction. According to a special to the New York *Times* from Chicago:

"It was on Sankey's ranch at Gann Valley, near Pierre, that Mr. Boettcher was held after abduction from Denver and until $60,000 in ransom was paid.

"Sankey's wife, Fern, is expected to be tried with him in Federal court at Pierre on an indictment returned last June. On word from Chicago, she was rearrested to-day and her bail was raised from $5,000 to $50,000.

"Harold D. Brown, counsel for Sankey's wife, informed South Dakota authorities late to-day that on the day of the Lindbergh kidnaping Sankey was at Gann Valley and later left for Minneapolis.

"Certified copies of the indictment voted by a Federal grand jury in Denver and of a bench warrant for Sankey's arrest were received by Prosecutor Dwight H. Green this afternoon. In a letter sent with them by plane, Thomas J. Morrissey, United States Attorney at Denver, wrote:

" 'We've got an open-and-shut case. Both Mr. Boettcher and his wife, who was with him on the night of the kidnaping, say they can identify Sankey as one of the kidnapers.' "

Simpler Spelling in Chicago

Colonel Robert R. McCormick is credited by ironic editors with making the supreme sacrifice in the cause of simplified spelling, in changing the spelling of his own name to McCormik. Less sensational are the actual orthographic changes adopted by the Chicago *Tribune*, Colonel McCormik's newspaper. As James O'Donnell Bennett explains in *The Tribune*, the list is extremely limited and purposely kept so since "readers are irked by sudden sweeping changes." Here is the list, giving the new form and the old:

New Form	Old Form
Advertisment	Advertisement
Analog	Analogue
Canceled	Cancelled
Catalog	Catalogue
Controled	Controlled
Controler	Controller
Cotilion	Cotillion
Decalog	Decalogue
Definitly	Definitely
Demagog	Demagogue
Dialog	Dialogue
Drouth	Drought
Extoled	Extolled
Fantom	Phantom
Fulfilment	Fulfillment
Harken	Hearken
Hocky	Hockey
Indefinitly	Indefinitely
Monolog	Monologue
Patroled	Patrolled
Pedagog	Pedagogue
Prolog	Prologue
Skilful	Skillful
Tranquility	Tranquillity

Mr. Bennett contributes an interesting orthographical discussion. He thinks that the new spelling of the word "advertisement" helps toward the correct pronunciation of the word. He suggests that the six companion words, "analog," "catalog," "decalog," "dialog," "monolog" and "prolog" are very sensibly abbreviated with the dropping of a French termination, and he notes that the Funk and Wagnalls Standard Dictionary gives the preference to the shorter spelling in these cases. Moreover, he considers the adoption of "fantom" for "phantom" not very revolutionary, being in fact preferred by the Standard Dictionary and in harmony with the trend that has changed "phantasy" to "fantasy," and at an earlier day, "phancies" to "fancies."

Well, remarks the New York *World-Telegram*, which inclines to "resent such tinkering," "what now will become of the cross word puzzlers in Chicago?"

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Russia's Second Five-Year Plan

(Continued from page 4)

This, taken together with the Magnitogorsk and Cheliabinsk developments, will definitely transfer the industrial heart of the country from western Russia into the Urals and Siberia. The economic and the geographical centers of Russia will at last be made to coincide. The strategic importance of this shift to a less vulnerable location is self-evident.

Those who read the second Five-Year Plan placidly, without quickening of pulse, as tho it were a work schedule of some great corporation, miss its essential character. It is not simply an outline of economic expansion. It is a program for further social transformation, in which tens of millions of lives will be torn up by the roots and replanted or destroyed. The Kremlin is driving full steam ahead toward Socialism, in utter disregard of human costs and the new plan is just one more stage in its relentless effort.

Expects a Struggle

The "thesis" to be adopted by the congress of the ruling Communist party declares that the plan aims at "the liquidation of the capitalist elements and of classes generally; the final liquidation, on the basis of complete collectivization and cooperative organization of handicraftsmen, of private property in the means of production." Moreover, "in its social form agriculture will become identical with industry; farm labor will become a variety of industrial labor."

Such deep changes, as the last years have demonstrated, can not be made peaceably. The "remnants of the parasitic classes," as the thesis calls them, can not be painlessly absorbed into the new society. More often they must be broken. Not only their economic status is hateful to the Soviet régime but also—possibly more so—their psychological make-up, their "bourgeois mentality." Some 50,000,000 peasants still live and work on an individualist basis, tilling their private plots and using for the most part their own implements. Their collectivization will be attained, but not without overcoming active and passive opposition. What it means to overcome passive resistance, even after collectivization, was shown grimly enough last year in the Ukraine and North Caucasus.

The thesis warns that "a sharpening of the class struggle" is to be expected; "new attempts at undermining the collective farms on the part of the kulaks, attempts to sabotage our industrial establishments on the part of anti-Soviet forces." It warns that new battles are impending on various "fronts."

The terminology of warfare is not a rhetorical trick. The rumblings of gigantic new conflicts can be heard in the plan just published. Will it doom additional millions to exile and destruction? Will it add additional armies of prisoners to those already digging canals, building railways and factories? One thing is certain: the rulers of the new Russia will not be halted or even slowed up by the magnitude of human sacrifices.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

High Value of Chow.—News Item—A man recently found nine pearls in an oyster stew he had ordered, but the hot milk had ruined their value.

Those get-rich-quick promises rarely pan out. Now, if he had found nine oysters he would have had something.—*Boston Transcript.*

Tag, Alf's It!—Alf —— and wife, who have been living with his wife's people, have had to leave town on account of her parents having gone to live with the grand-parents. — *Regina Leader-Post.*

Banker in the Bud.—Boss—"There's two dollars missing from my desk drawer and no one but you and I have a key to it."

Office Boy—"Well, let's each put a dollar back and forget it."—*Arizona Kitty-Kat.*

Pass the Royal Can Opener.—Teacher—"Who can tell me what the former ruler of Russia was called?"

Class (in unison)—"Tsar."

Teacher—"Correct; and what was his wife called?"

Class—"Tsarina."

Teacher — "What were the Tsar's children called?"

There was a pause, and then a timid voice in the rear piped up: "Tsardines!"—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Corrected Diagnosis.—At Atlantic City—"Mo says he ran into a vaudeville team who explained that they weren't working on account of sinus trouble."

"Yeah," said the male half of the act, "nobody will sign us."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Candidate for the Brain Trust.—Half a peanut, a scientist declares, will furnish enough mental energy for half an hour's thinking, but skilful and cautious stoking is required. I ate a whole peanut this morning, and my brain boiler burst.—*Elmer C. Adams in the Detroit News.*

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Dentist *(grimly)*. "Let me see—I don't think we've met since you knocked me out of the 'Captain's Prize' on the last green by sinking that long putt!" —*Punch*

Dangerous Curve.—W. B. Hughes, Wilmore, reports a sign some fresh guy has put on his gate:

HONEY, DRIVE IN

—*Lexington (Ky.) Leader.*

New One for the Brain Trust.—"An economist," says the Omaha *Journal-Stockman*, "is a man who knows a great deal about a very little; and who goes on knowing more and more about less, until finally he knows practically everything about nothing; whereas, a professor on the other hand, is a man who knows a very little about a great deal and keeps on knowing less and less about more until finally, he knows practically nothing about everything. —*Leavenworth Times.*

One Night Stands.—A theatrical man who is a patient in a New York hospital was visited the other day by a friend who had just returned to town.

"How long have you been here, John?" inquired the visitor.

"About a week—but that's nothing," replied the patient, "I've been in six hospitals since I've seen you."

"Who's doing your booking?" asked the friend.—*Boston Transcript.*

New '34 Model.—

Among those lost
In the strife and storm
Is the sweet young thing
With the boyish form,
For the fates, all say,
Alas, alack,
For the slim and straight,
That the curves are back.
And diets now,
The styles decree,
Will put bumps where
Bumps ought to be.

—*J. R. Wiggins in the St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Getting Atmosphere?—There he sat, Sauk Center's Sinclair Lewis, slouched in an old-rose airchair.—*New York paper.*

Chance to Be Really Clean.—Broom St.—Cozy room, in modern home; five bathrooms, hot water; gentleman.—*Wilmington paper.*

Believe Her or Not.—

TRAPEZE GIRL DENIES
SKELETON IS HERS

—*Salt Lake paper.*

Whom Did the Bike Batter?—Cravins, riding a bicycle, was thrown beneath the wheels of a truck, was arrested on a charge of assault and battery. The driver of the automobile that crashed into the rear end of the passing freight-train when his bicycle was struck by a truck that had been shoved forward when another car struck it from behind.—*Cincinnati paper.*

Angel Talk, Maybe.—7:30 p.m., "All Alike in Death," followed by messages. .liRityuiritbc aKTa;al" cmfwyp mh bmm —*Columbus paper.*

Blue Eagle Needs a Periscope.—

SEIZE JAPANESE FISH
BEARING NRA INSIGNIA

—*New York paper.*

That Scientific Complexion.—The Psychology Club will meet in regular session on Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock. The subject for discussion will be "The Use and Application of Powder."—*Corsicana. (Tex.) paper.*

Call the Firemen.—Batavia, Java.——Merapi, the great volcano which has been dormant for eighty years, burst into violent eruption and arrived to-day to pass the holidays with his parents, the Rev. R. H. C—— and Mrs. C——.—*Saratoga paper.*

When Prophets Play Safe.—Washington.—Hoover leaders in secret conference have conceded that the former President will not be available as a Republican Presidential candidate in 19936.—*Bend (Ore.) paper.*

Surprize Packets.—The Rotary Club held a white elephant party yesterday in connection with the noonday meeting in Hotel Chief. Many amusing girls were distributed, some of the most useful going to Harold A——, John L—— and Joseph R——.—*Adrian (Mich.) paper.*

Real Supermen.—Four men whom Larry Mac Phail characterizes as the greatest minds in modern baseball have become a sort of unofficial board of strategy for the pilot of the Cincinnati Reds in his efforts to build up his team for the 1934 season. The quartet is composed of Branch and Rogers Hornsby.—*Savannah paper.*

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